

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil told Israel that the IDF should be responsible for the withdrawal of Phalangist forces from the Ash-Shuf Mountains, for the transfer of Phalangist weapons to the Lebanese Army, and for restoring calm in the area before the Army takes over, according to a Jerusalem radio report. An official source cited by Beirut radio denied the report, calling it "unfounded." Government sources also blamed the IDF for the deteriorating security situation in the area, the radio stated.

After a Cabinet meeting to discuss the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) demands conveyed by the three kidnapped ministers who were released 11 August, Information Minister Roger Shaykhani described some of the demands as "worthy of response" while others "must be studied," Beirut radio noted. PSP leader Walid Junblatt explained to Radio Monte Carlo that the Druze shelling of Beirut and the surrounding area is intended to pressure Al-Jumayyil to agree to the demands. Meanwhile, an Israeli *Ma'ariv* commentary urged Israel to make it clear to the Druze that the shelling will not disrupt the IDF withdrawal and that they cannot expect IDF restraint to continue.

Druze forces resumed intermittent shelling and sniper fire in the 'Alayh area 12 August after a brief cease-fire the day before, according to the Voice of Lebanon. During the night a Lebanese Army patrol dismantled a rocket launcher aimed at the residence of Walid Junblatt in Al-Musaytibah, the radio stated, and a rocket exploded near the PSP headquarters in the town.

Phalangist and former President Sulayman al-Franjiyah's militia clashed in the Al-Batrun hills but calm was finally restored in the early morning hours of 12 August, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

On the political front, U.S. envoy McFarlane met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens to discuss his talks in Syria, Jerusalem radio announced. McFarlane told the Israeli officials that there is no change in the Syrian position on Lebanon, according to an IDF Radio report. In his meeting with Shamir, McFarlane repeated Lebanese fears about a partition of the country, which Shamir called "nonsensical," the radio added. In addition to talks on the political situation, McFarlane discussed the Ash-Shuf developments with Defense Minister Arens, *Ma'ariv* reported. McFarlane returned to Beirut later in the evening to brief Lebanese officials on his meetings, Voice of Lebanon radio noted.

Citing statements by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Yitzhaq Shamir told a Likud activists meeting that Syria will remain in Lebanon to fight Israel, ITIM revealed. Syria serves as a base for all anti-Israel forces and the safety of the northern border cannot be guaranteed so long as Syrian and PLO forces remain in Lebanon, Shamir told the meeting.

PLO Affairs

Fatah dissidents and loyalists stopped fighting in the Al-Biq'a' after a Syrian warning, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Several artillery shells landed near the Security Forces building in Shtawrah during the clashes, the radio stated.

The PLO Supreme Military Council meeting in the YAR adopted measures to guarantee the escalation of military action against Israel and further action to eradicate differences within the movement, WAKH reported.

According to the Saudi paper *Al-Madinah*, a senior Soviet official briefed PLO Executive Committee member Salah Khalaf in Moscow on the Soviet position toward the PLO. The USSR wants the PLO and Syria to resolve their differences directly, the official stated according to the paper. Moscow will continue to provide "moral support" but believes that the PLO no longer needs its military support, the official told Salah Khalaf.

Jordan

In an interview with Amman's *Jerusalem Star*, Crown Prince Hasan expressed concern over the "fait accompli" in Lebanon between Syria and Israel. If the IDF partial withdrawal is only a reorganization of the "occupation" and partition of Lebanon by Israel and Syria, then it concerns Jordan directly even though Jordan has no borders with Lebanon.

Libya-Chad

"Initiatives" to restore peace in Chad which involve France are under way, JANA asserted. Libya would welcome the implementation of the peace plan because it would serve the cause of the Chadian people and their desire for peace and an end to strife in the country, JANA stated.

A Chadian Embassy official in Paris cited by AFP disclosed that government forces had withdrawn overnight from Faya-Largeau. On the other hand, the Chadian information minister insisted that the troops controlled two major routes from Faya-Largeau despite heavy Libyan bombing, SUNA reported. The minister also denied reports that Faya-Largeau had fallen into the hands of former President Goukouni Oueddei's forces, SUNA added.

Meanwhile, JANA cited claims by Chadian opposition sources that Chadian Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine had been either killed or captured in Faya-Largeau, which is now controlled by Goukouni's forces.

A communique issued by Goukouni's Transitional National Union Government broadcast by Radio Bardai denounced the French decision to "transfer its military base" in the Central African Republic to Ndjamena as well as the "provocative" U.S. military maneuvers.

The Chadian Government decided to recall its ambassador to Algiers in condemnation of the Algerian Government's stand on the present conflict, Paris radio reported.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telephoned Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to affirm Syrian support in the Chadian crisis, JANA and Damascus television announced. Al-Asad stressed that Syria is prepared to face all attempts at "terrorism and aggression" against Libya, JANA added.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian units concluded the second phase of operations in the Mehran area, crushing the Iraqi forces, a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced. Clashes continue in the northern sector and an Iraqi offensive near Iranian-controlled heights inside Iraq was stopped, a related radio report disclosed. Two Iraqi battalions were "completely destroyed" and more than 500 soldiers killed, the report added. Another communique broadcast by the radio claimed that more than 50 square km of Iraqi territory had been "liberated" during operations in the

Mehran sector along with 50 square km of Iranian territory recaptured from the Iraqi forces. More than 10,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the fighting, the communique asserted, and Air Force fighters and anti-aircraft fire shot down one Iraqi plane and five helicopters.

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio again insisted that all planes and helicopters returned safely after raids in the northern sector to assist the troops firing on Iranian positions in the Hajj 'Umran area and attacks on Iranian units in the central sector.

Referring to the bombing of civilian areas in Gilan-e Gharb 10 August, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini told Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Foreign Affairs Ministry officials in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is mistaken if he intends to intimidate Iran into making peace. President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told the nation that these attacks only make the people more determined to fight until victory is achieved, according to Tehran radio.

OPEC

Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told KUNA that OPEC will "probably" increase its output but affirmed Saudi opposition to any oil price increase.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO Supreme Military Council Concludes Meetings*GF111410 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] San'a', 11 Aug (QNA) — The Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution concluded its meetings in San'a' today under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

At the conclusion of the meetings — which lasted 3 days — 'Arafat reviewed the political situation and the developments in the Palestinian issue on various levels. He also reviewed the efforts undertaken by the leadership to ensure Palestinian unity and to confront the U.S. efforts which are designed to strike at the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat also listened to a detailed report on the heroic steadfastness demonstrated by the revolutionaries confronting the aggression to which the Palestinian bases in Lebanon are subjected. He stressed in this regard that the Palestinian revolution is stronger than all the conspiracies. Through its people and fighters, it will be able to preserve its presence and existence. He also stressed that there will neither be peace, nor stability and security without the restoration of the Palestinian people's constant rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In his talk at the final session today, 'Arafat touched on the current tour of U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane in the region. He said: First and foremost, the priority of the U.S. plan is to complete the goals of Israel's aggression against Lebanon which took place last year and which is designed to liquidate the PLO militarily and politically.

'Arafat also reviewed the mediation efforts undertaken by some of the Arab countries and some fraternal countries from the Nonaligned Movement, in addition to Islamic and socialist countries, in order to end the foreign interference in the Palestinian arena and thus preserve its national identity and its independent decisionmaking. 'Arafat also hailed the steadfast stand of the Arab people in the occupied territories and abroad, as well as their support for the PLO and its leadership in efforts to preserve the revolution.

The Palestine Military Council adopted a number of resolutions on various levels, thus guaranteeing the escalation of armed struggle against the Zionist occupation, cementing steadfastness in Lebanon, and bolstering the Palestinian people's support for the national leadership. The council also adopted a number of measures which are aimed at ensuring stringent confrontation of all attempts designed to create doubts and chaos where this is regarded as a first step to the final aggression to which the Palestinian revolution is exposed.

The Palestinian council formed at its first meeting a military committee comprised of Mamduh, Abu Ahmad, 'Ali Ishaq, and Muhammad Da'man — who are members of the Supreme Military Council — in order to supervise an end to the fighting in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region between the Fatah forces. The council also authorized them to denounce the side that violates the cease-fire.

'Arafat Meeting With Opposition Leaders Possible*JN120854 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 12 Aug 83 p 1*

[Exclusive dispatch]

[Text] Aden — A PDRY initiative succeeded when Fatah Central Committee members Nimr Muhammad Salih (alias Abu Salih), Samih Abu Quwayq (alias Qadri); and three other leaders in the opposition command responded positively to an invitation by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to visit the PDRY for frank and clear talks away from the atmosphere of tension. These talks are aimed at identifying the demands of the Fatah opposition movement and the dimensions of the fighting, as well as its dangers with regard to the present and future of the PLO and on the confrontation with the enemy.

Observers are optimistic over the visit of the Fatah opposition command to the PDRY. It will be the first time Abu Salih and Qadri have left Damascus to hold serious and responsible contacts that are harmonious with the trends of fraternal and friendly parties to achieve the necessary democratic reforms on the basis of Fatah's unity.

In another development, intensive contacts are being held with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — with the help of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih — to find a common ground and identify points of agreement and disagreement between 'Arafat and the opposition in order to hold a meeting between them in Aden under the patronage of the YAR and PDRY presidents. This meeting is expected to take place within the next few days.

'Arafat Meets Again With YAR President Salih*JN111808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] San'a' — Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has resumed his official visit to the YAR and the Palestinian revolution's forces in the fraternal YAR. 'Arafat held a meeting with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in San'a'. They discussed the recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, the situation in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', and the results of the PLO Central Council's meetings. Members of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution participated in this meeting.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih welcomed the members in their second homeland — the YAR — and stressed that he will extend every possible support to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution under its legitimate leadership, the PLO and its Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

In a reply speech, Yasir 'Arafat praised the YAR's firm and principled stand on the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights.

Meanwhile, our correspondent in the YAR capital has said that the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution — under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat following his meetings with the YAR president — completed discussions of a number

of fateful and important issues, which the Council began to discuss in its morning session yesterday and in the opening session the day before yesterday. The spirit of responsibility and the concern about the unity of the Palestinian revolution's political and military decisionmaking prevailed during the meetings.

The conferees also stressed that this decisionmaking must be independent and serve the Palestinian revolution, its masses, and just national objectives. It also must be based on the need for confronting all designs which are aimed at striking at the PLO's unity, liquidating it, and canceling the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights.

Later, 'Arafat, accompanied by the members of the Supreme Military Council, visited Sabra camp and met with the brother fighters and acquainted them with the current developments.

'Arafat Sends Cable to GDR President Honecker
JN111830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
 11 Aug 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has sent a thank-you cable to Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in reply to the cable of solidarity which Honecker sent to 'Arafat last week.

In his cable, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO and the Palestinian leadership spared no effort to consult with all brothers, friends, and comrades to reach the aspired results for our revolution, people, the Arab cause, the Arab liberation movement, and the unity of our ranks in order to resolutely confront the imperialist and Zionist designs, to foil the policies of the Zionist enemy in the Lebanese territories, and to confront its settlement policy, crimes, and massacres against the masses of our people in the occupied territories.

Honecker had sent a cable of solidarity to 'Arafat in which he stressed his country's continued and ultimate support for the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat. He also expressed the friendly GDR's viewpoint on the recent serious developments in the Palestinian arena in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a'.

PNC Delegation To Visit Prague For Talks
NC120921 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 0715 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] A PNC delegation is scheduled to leave for the Czechoslovak capital, Prague, on 22 August in response to an official invitation from the Czechoslovak Parliament.

The Palestinian delegation will hold important talks with the Czechoslovak comrades on the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, as well as on the means for boosting cooperation between the PNC and the Czechoslovak Parliament and on a number of other issues of mutual interest.

Palestinian Media Calls for PLO, Fatah Unity
JN120638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT
 12 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — Officials in charge of the informational departments of the Palestinian revolution factions and the Palestinian Communist Party have stressed the need to employ all news media against the Zionist-U.S. reactionary enemy.

In an appeal made yesterday, they called for preserving the Palestinian Arab blood and the avoidance of shedding this blood in areas other than those of struggle against the Zionist enemy. The Palestinian media officials expressed their conviction that it is possible to solve the current crisis by halting fratricide among comrades-in-arms, ending propaganda campaigns, emphasizing the unity of both the PLO and Fatah movement, struggling for a democratic reform of the PLO institutions on the basis of adherence to unity and democratic dialogue, and all sides' abidance by the PNC resolutions and the PLO's political and organizational program. The statement [as heard] also calls for bolstering Syrian-Palestinian relations on the basis of joint confrontation of the U.S. plan in the region.

PFLP-GC Leader Cables Support to Al-Qadhafi
LD112108 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Aug (JANA) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command condemned the aggressive and intimidating provocations practiced by Reagan's administration against the Arab Libyan people.

In a cable to the leader of the revolution, Brother Ahmad Jibril, the front's secretary general, affirmed that all revolutionaries and free men of the Palestinian people stand side by side with their brethren in the Jamahiriyyah. He also said that they are ready to confront with their blood the American-French imperialist onslaught, which attempts to encroach upon the great 1 September Revolution since it constitutes one of the Arab nation's towering achievements in modern time.

In his cable, Brother Ahmad Jibril said that "we have the conviction that the 1 September Revolution, which is cherished by every honorable Arab, will emerge victorious over all those enemies as long as you consider life and death to be equal in the defense of principles, values, and the Arab nation."

Fedayeen Operations Against Israelis Reported
JN111657 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
 11 Aug 83

[Palestinian military spokesman statement — read in a radio correspondent's recorded dispatch]

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following: At 1030 on Sunday, the martyr Jamal al-Bqa'i group, which operates in

the occupied territory, attacked an Israeli patrol consisting of two personnel carriers and a Land-Rover with various weapons in the Al-'Abbasiyah area in southern Lebanon. Several of the enemy were killed or wounded and the two hostile personnel carriers were hit. Our forces returned safely to their base.

In another statement, the military spokesman said: The martyr Husayn Sharar group from the unit — named after the martyrs of Beaufort Castle — ambushed during the daytime a Zionist patrol on the Al-'Abbasiyah-Dayr Qanun road. Our heroes used rockets, machineguns, and handgrenades in their attack, destroying an enemy vehicle and killing or wounding its occupants.

The Zionist enemy forces immediately surrounded and combed the area. Helicopters removed the enemy casualties, which are believed to number 10. Our group returned safely to its base.

Briefs

Islamic Bank Loan to Turkey — Jidda, 11 Aug (WAKH) — The Islamic Bank for Development today signed an agreement in Jidda with Turkey to finance Turkey's importing some \$20 million worth of crude oil. [Summary] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 1335 GMT 11 Aug 83 GF]

Yamani: OPEC Likely To Raise Oil Output in 1983*LD111342 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] At-Ta'if Aug 11 (KUNA) — Saudi oil and mineral resources minister, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced Thursday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is likely to increase its current 17.5 million barrel per day oil production ceiling in the last quarter of this year but expressed full opposition to any hike in crude prices.

Yamani disclosed, in a statement to KUNA, that there is a possibility that the OPEC output ceiling currently at 17.5 million barrels per day might be changed due to the progress in the oil market.

The OPEC oil ministers agreed at a meeting held in London last March on the present production ceiling and on a price cut of five dollars per barrel for crude sold by OPEC member states.

Since then, the oil was sold at 29 dollars per barrel and the international market enjoyed a relative stability after about two years of a glutted market.

The Saudi minister affirmed that "if the international oil market was to flourish, the OPEC production would be increased but not the crude base-price."

He also affirmed that "Saudi Arabia is against any hike in oil prices over the current 29-dollar per barrel level until the year 1985."

Answering a question on whether any of the 13-member states of OPEC is against an increase in oil prices, Yamani said "There are Gulf states and other OPEC members who are opposed to such a move." And described those countries of being objective in tackling that issue.

Questioned on the current crude output of his country, Shaykh Yamani said according to statistics of last month, the Saudi Kingdom is producing five million barrels per day.

Yamani also said such a figure might be regarded as big, yet this level of production is still low for Saudi Arabia.

OAPEC Meeting Participants Cited on Proceedings*LD112116 Riyadh SPA in English 1912 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 11, SPA — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) have reached an agreement to set up the first Arab judicial panel to settle legal disputes between its members and international oil companies, UAE Oil Minister Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Uyaybah said here today.

Al-'Uyaybah, who arrived in UAE capital today from At-Ta'if after participating in OAPEC oil ministers conference as well as in the sixth GCC Oil Ministerial Committee meeting, said the committee reviewed a number of issues aimed at strengthening relations among member states in fields of oil and industries as well as completion of studies on proposed oil projects in the Gulf region.

In Manama, Bahraini Industry and Development Minister Yusuf ash-Shirawi who also attended the two meetings in At-Ta'if, said he was satisfied with the outcome of the meetings.

He added that the committee concentrated on various basic projects including making gas available to power stations, secured supplies of fuel quantities to member states as well as some joint industries in Oman and Bahrain.

The committee also listened to a review from Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani on the oil situation and perspective for the upcoming stage, the Bahraini minister said.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Official Reports on Oil Committee Meeting

LD112103 Riyadh SPA in English 1214 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, Aug 11, SPA — The ministerial oil committee of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) resumed its session here today to complete deliberations on items of its agenda.

The committee will also review steps recommended by various committees commissioned earlier to offer their views on issues relating to industrialisation and coordination of oil activities in all stages. It began its deliberations yesterday to discuss issues pertaining to coordination among the council states in the international oil market as well as changes witnessed in the light of OPEC decisions on production and prices.

The GCC is made up of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

The Council's assistant Secretary General For Economic Affairs 'Abdallah al-Quwayz said the committee reviewed the situation of the international oil market and stressed on the need to abide by resolutions adopted by OPEC and follow up and monitor the market through a monitoring committee commissioned by OPEC.

He added that the committee discussed reports of various committees set up during its previous meetings, including marketing, refining, training and exploration committees.

"Moreover the committee has taken necessary measures in this connection," Al-Quwayz said.

He added that the committee delegated the GCC General Secretariat to make an economic feasibility study to establish a joint project for the distribution of gas among the council states.

The assistant secretary general said the committee also reviewed studies and recommendations made by concerned committees pertaining to the setting up an export refinery in Oman.

He added that the committee decided to conduct more studies relating to the situation of the refined products market.

Al-Quwayz said the next meeting of the committee would be held in the first quarter of 1984 adding the committee delegated the council's General Secretariat to coordinate with the chairman of the next session pertaining to the setting up of a date for the meeting.

Officials Depart Saudi Arabia

GF111416 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Yusuf Ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry; Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources and 'Abd Ar-Razaq Mullah Husayn, vice chairman of the board of directors of Kuwaiti

petroleum establishment, left At-Ta'if today after participating in the urgent meeting of the OPEC ministerial conference and the meetings of the permanent ministerial committee for GCC petroleum cooperation. They were seen off at the airport by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC and a number of officials.

The GCC ministerial oil committee concluded its meetings this afternoon. Following conclusion of meeting 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC, stated that issues dealing with the instructions of the GCC regarding the propositions made by the operating committees were confirmed. He stated that the ministers affirmed the necessity to consider the priorities in accordance with the demands of Gulf countries' cooperation in petroleum and its derivatives. He noted that the General Secretariat will begin preparations of initial studies of these priorities, which include the important gas projects and the extent of the region's need for them; and the oil refinery in Oman within the framework of oil cooperation in addition to the support of Gulf cooperation particularly in the field of manufacturing and other projects.

uf subjectBAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Blames U.S. for Lebanese Crisis

GF120804 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Aug (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *Akhbar Al-Khalij* today criticized the United States which is deliberately ignoring the real reasons for the Lebanese crisis and is trying to impose solutions which satisfy the Zionist enemy. "The United States' ineptness is the best means of dismembering Lebanon and of preventing Lebanon from regaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity," the paper said.

Akhbar Al-Khalij added that when the Israeli enemy invaded Lebanon 14 months ago, with U.S. approval, the world imagined that the Palestinians were the reason for the crisis. Now we see that the conflict is between the Lebanese themselves while the Israeli occupier stands by in glee and there is no Palestinian party to blame.

The paper asserted that the basic problem in Lebanon is that one of the sects is trying to dominate the others. "What we see now affirms that for things to be in U.S. hands will inevitably lead to the worst possible results and Lebanon is the witness and the victim of this bitter experience," the paper concluded.

Development Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF111718 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Manama, Aug 11 (WAKH) — Bahraini Minister of Development and Industry and acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi returned home from At-Ta'if today after attending the OAPEC extraordinary meeting and the ordinary meeting of the GCC ministerial oil committee.

KUWAIT

YAR Foreign Minister Arrives From Saudi Arabia*LD111743 Kuwait KUNA in English 1650 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 11 (KUNA) — Arab Republic of Yemen Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The Yemeni foreign minister was received by acting director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry Hamad al-'Ubayd.

During his visit to Jidda Ath-Thawr delivered a message from the Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Upon his departure from Saudi Arabia he told reporters that his visit was "positive and constructive."

Ath-Thawr was also quoted as saying that he reviewed with Saudi officials all Arab and international problems.

ARAB TIMES Calls for End of Al-Manakh Crisis*GF111034 Kuwait Arab Times in English 10 Aug 83 p 6*

[Opinion column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah]

[Text] The Al-Manakh crisis does not require the breaking of heads.

Dragging people to bankruptcy was used as a way to solve the stock market crisis, while a small number of Kuwaiti families remained in control of commercial and financial affairs.

During the past twelve months those responsible for solving the crisis wanted to take even the clothes of dealers, although the time for using such strong-arm methods had passed.

This policy of violence led the country to the brink of a disaster that would have disrupted Kuwaiti society and made people, for the first time in their lives, experience a class struggle.

One deputy said there was no need for chopping off heads and other deputies at the assembly meeting reflected the bitterness in which Kuwaiti society lived.

Deputy Ahmad al-Tukhaym spoke about the resignation of the finance minister and about the sorry state of those who feared they would be made bankrupt.

If the government needs more evidence it can contact all the economic sectors and discover the pitiful condition of the people because they fear their heads will be broken and they will have to pay unrealistic debts.

Those handling the crisis even rejected an agreement between dealers, and insisted on payment in full, though some dealers wanted only their capital back.

This stand harmed dealers by discriminating between them.

The people handling the crisis said insistence on full payment was necessary because of cheats and smugglers, but gave no specific answer when asked who the cheats and smugglers were.

They say that the cheats are those who do not pay in full to dealers who sold at very high interest rates, those who do not act according to the views of the parties handling matters, and those who are newcomers to the market.

People want the economy to return to normal and so want the law to be passed and approved even without any amendment.

Twelve months of the crisis are enough. This was the worst period in the history of Kuwait, whose economy has flourished for thirty years. The economy had been built honestly and without dispute. Everyone benefited according to his efforts.

SAUDI ARABIA

Shultz Statement Increases U.S. Problems in Mideast*LD120130 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The observers are analyzing what the U.S. secretary of state announced recently: that the removal of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories is an impractical action.

The reactions toward the U.S. secretary of state's statement — in which he recently said that the removal of the Israeli settlements in the Arab territories is impractical, and building new ones does not encourage the rapprochement between the sides in the conflict — the reactions to this statement varies. However, these reactions agree that such a statement from the person responsible for U.S. foreign policy increases, especially at this time, the difficulties that face the U.S. move toward finding that a just and permanent peace for the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The U.S. Administration ties the problem of the presence of non-Lebanese forces on Lebanese territory to the future of a more comprehensive U.S. move toward the crisis of the region — if the U.S. efforts can overcome the difficulties in solving the crisis between Lebanon with Israel. Some U.S. officials later tried to soften the effects of the statements by the U.S. secretary of state on the developments of the current situation, whether concerning the problem of the Israeli military presence in Lebanon or the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, observers tie the statement by the spokesman for U.S. State department — which came before the statement by his secretary — that the United States has used the veto against the Security Council's resolution calling for the removal of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, and that this demand is impractical, they tie this to the statement by the U.S. secretary. The result implies that the U.S. Administration has been disappointed in its efforts that were and still are aiming at making some principal sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict help Israel to achieve what it wants by invading Lebanon.

Due to this U.S. feeling, the U.S. Administration, according to the observers, had to wave what its secretary of state has said, about the Israeli settlements in the Arab territories, to pressure some sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict to review their calculations, which are now represented in the nearly unanimous Arab insistence on the necessity of not allowing the Israeli enemy the chance to harvest the fruits of its storming of Lebanon to force a fait accompli. Such a stance, if it has been truly adopted by Washington, will not, according to observers, encourage optimism in the possibilities of Washington's success in its efforts.

Somalian Foreign Minister Arrives 11 August

LD112201 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 11 Aug (SPA) — A Somalian delegation headed by Somalian Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre arrived this evening in Jidda on a several-days visit to the Kingdom during which it will hold direct talks with Saudi officials on reinforcing cooperation between the Kingdom and Somalia in a number of fields.

The delegation was received by the undersecretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri; several ministry officials; and the Somalian ambassador to the Kingdom, 'Abdallah 'Abd ar-Rahman.

The Somalian foreign minister told SPA on his arrival that during this visit he will hand His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz a message from Somalian President Mohamed Siad Barre concerning relations between the two countries.

He said that during this visit, he and the accompanying delegation will direct talks with a number of officials in the Kingdom concerning increased economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest. He added that this visit comes within the framework of the existing consultations between the two countries, and described the relations between the Kingdom and Somalia as strong and excellent.

The Somalian delegation includes Finance Minister Dr Abdul-lahi Ahmad Addu, Commerce Minister Dr Mohamed Omar Jama, Livestock Minister Dr Mohamed Ali Nur, Central Bank Chairman Dr Mahmud Jama Ahmed and several Somalian officials.

Yar Foreign Minister Leaves Saudi Arabia

GF111420 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi Ath-Thawr left Jidda for Kuwait today after a visit to the Kingdom during which he conveyed a letter to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman Al-Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Husayn Al-Marzuqi, deputy chairman of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Ahmad Al-Mahni, YAR ambassador to the Kingdom.

Prior to departure the Yemeni minister told SPA that the results of his visit were positive and constructive. He added that he discussed various Arab and international issues during his meeting with Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. He noted that his visit to the Kingdom is aimed at coordination and cooperation between the two countries to realize the joint Arab work to achieve results on international level. He described the Saudi-Yemeni coordination council as the strongest unique example of Arab relations between brothers. He expressed his country's pride in these relations which have greatly progressed to establish stable foundations for serious and honest cooperation to serve both countries.

Finance Minister Returns From Talks in India

LD112332 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Aug (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl returned tonight to Riyadh from New Delhi after presiding over the Saudi side in the first session of the meetings of the joint Saudi-Indian committee that ended earlier today. The minister expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved through the meetings of the first session of the joint Saudi-Indian committee. His Excellency said, in a statement to SPA on his arrival, that the end of the meetings of the committee they signed minutes pertaining to the working program of the committee next year which includes cooperation between the two countries in a number of fields. In this respect they agreed on preparations for bringing a number of doctors and technicians from India and, in the fields of science and technology, they agreed on the exchange of information and research between the national center for science and technology in the Kingdom with its corresponding body in India. They also agreed to market products of the Saudi basic industry company "SABIC" in India; and agreed on the future of marketing and the possibilities of increasing the cooperation between SABIC petrochemicals and the Indian institutions, in addition to increasing the exchange of commercial goods between the two countries.

His excellency mentioned that the next meeting of the committee will be in Riyadh at the same time next year.

Turkish Finance Minister Arrives 7 August

GF072004 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu arrived in At-Ta'if on a 5-day visit to the Kingdom. He was received by Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and a number of senior officials at the ministry.

Received by King Fahd

GF081500 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz received Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu, who delivered

to his majesty a written message from Turkish President Kenan Evren at the royal court in At-Ta'if at 1600 today.

Meets Saudi Finance Minister

*GF081608 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
8 Aug 83*

[Text] Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl met today with Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaoglu, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

The two sides decided to form a joint Saudi-Turkish committee to expand economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. It was decided that the committee will hold its first session in Turkey in November.

The finance and national economy minister stated that during the meeting the two sides signed a loan of 213 million riyals in which the Saudi development fund will finance a railway project in Turkey. He said they also completed the talks which they began yesterday and that they focused on the scope of economic cooperation between the two countries, including the joint activities of government organs and the private sectors in the two countries.

UAE

Oil Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF111720 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 11, (WAKH) — UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned home today from At-Ta'if after participating in the conference of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and in the meetings of the permanent committee ministerial of oil cooperation. In a statement upon arrival Dr. 'Utaybah said that OAPEC group formed the first Arab judicial committee to settle the legal conflicts between the organization member countries and the international petroleum companies.

The permanent ministerial committee for oil cooperation reviewed during its meetings which was concluded today a number of issues aiming at bolstering relations in the field of petroleum industries between the member states, he said.

The committee also reviewed the completion of previous studies on the proposed petroleum projects in GCC countries.

Central Bank Governor Discusses Economy

GF111730 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Dubayy, Aug 11 [WAKH] — The economy of the United Arab Emirates is stable and strong despite the continuous drop in oil revenues during the past three years, 'Abd al-Malik al-Hamar governor of the UAE Central Bank said.

In an interview with the Dubai-based financial daily *Al-Bayan* newspaper Al-Hamar attributed this to three "positive factors"

— the strength on the UAE dirham, the increase in local liquidity and assets of foreign currencies in local commercial banks.

Al-Hamar said there was a 180 per cent monetary cover for notes in circulation against a 70 percent as required by law.

He said the "very high" percentage compared with 50 to 100 percent in other nations also supported the UAE currency.

He added the dirham was also boosted by recent gains in the value of the U.S. dollar, which is the main pricing unit for oil exports on which over 90 percent of the national economy depends.

He said this could be noted through the gradual increase in the interest rates to 11 percent lately.

"Despite the drop in oil revenues and a tightening of public spending, the overall amount of local liquidity has recorded modest increases during the past three years," *Al-Bayan* quoted him as saying.

Al-Hamar said the liquidity rose from 42.8 billion dirhams in 1982 to 43 billion early this year. In 1981, the average was 41 billion dirhams, he added.

Asked about the activities of the banking sector in the country, Al-Hamar said it has achieving "continuous development" noting that financial assets of commercial banks during the first five months of this year increased by 1.25 billion dirhams to 23.25 billion.

Describing the UAE economy as "stable and strong", Al-Hamar said he favored the continuation of the "open" economic policy pursued by the government despite the present oil crisis.

He said a strong economy can always overcome temporary difficulties arising from the oil market situations.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Fatah Members 11 August

*GF111716 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office at the Central Committee Secretariat today, Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Qadri [Samir Quwayo], members of the FATAH Central Committee. During this meeting, they discussed the developments of the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, in the light of the escalation of the conspiratorial plans and the expansionist hostile policies of the imperialist-Zionist alliance powers which intend to weaken the Arab national liberation movement, strike at the Palestinian revolution, and liquidate the firm rights of the Arab Palestinian people, foremost of which their right to return to their homeland, self-determination and an independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

During the meeting, they also discussed the hostile U.S. military movements in the Arab region, which reached their climax in the provocative U.S. RDF military maneuvers on some Arab territories, which deeply harm the security, stability, and sovereignty of all our Arab peoples.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed our country's firm and principled stance next to the Palestinian revolution, under the leadership of the PLO, in confronting various imperialist and Zionist challenges which aim at liquidating the national liberation struggle course of the Arab Palestinian people. He reaffirmed the importance to strengthen Palestinian national unity and the unity of the Arab national and progressive forces in order to confront the imperialist-Zionist attack which is hostile to the Arab national liberation movement.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

YAR

Vice President Receives Djibouti Official

GF111404 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly and member of the Standing

Committee, received today Abdukader Waberi Askar, chairman of the Djibouti Chamber of Deputies, who is paying a private visit to our country. During the meeting which was attended by Brother Sa'id al-Husayni, deputy chairman of the assembly, bilateral fraternal relations and ways for their development were discussed.

Finance Minister Returns From UAE, Qatar

GF120438 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpts] San'a', 11 Aug (WAKH) — YAR Finance Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Adhi returned to San'a' today after a visit to the UAE and Qatar.

In a statement after his arrival, Al-'Adhi said he is carrying two reply messages to the YAR president from their highnesses, the UAE president and the amir of Qatar.

Briefs

Outgoing Saudi Envoy — Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee, received today Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador to YAR, at end of his term. [Text] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 83 GF]

Source: U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers Not Postponed
NC112100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1956 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — A reliable source has affirmed to MENA that the Bright Star maneuvers will not be postponed as was rumored. The source added that the maneuvers will take place according to the previously agreed schedule.

Ghali Interviewed on Situation in Chad
NC111543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1429 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 11 Aug (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that what Chad is being subjected to is Libyan aggression rather than a civil war. In an interview granted today to French newspaper "Liberation," Ghali said that the situation in Chad is serious, but that President Habre's forces and government intend to confront the Libyan intervention.

Answering a question by the newspaper correspondent, Ghali added: Concerning us, we have committed ourselves in the past 4 weeks to informing international and African public opinion of the fact that this country is being subjected to Libyan intervention that should be denounced, and that is what Egypt and Sudan have done. Ghali added: It is important to do so because there is much confusion over the situation in Chad. We do not believe that it is a matter of civil war but a Libyan intervention.

Ghali said that a peaceful solution to the conflict in Chad should be reached and that this can be realized within the framework of the OAU. He pointed out that in 1977 the OAU formed a committee in Libreville for settling the dispute between Libya and Chad. Ghali added that this committee should be reactivated.

He indicated that the Libyan intervention is originally related to the Aouzou strip and that if for this a temporary solution could be reached, a solution for the intervention could also be reached. He added that if it is impossible to find a solution within the context of the OAU, the United Nations should find an alternative by sending a factfinding committee. Then a resolution could be taken on the basis of the results of that committee.

Answering a question on what was described by the newspaper as the U.S. intervention in the conflict, which poisoned the situation, Ghali said: This did not poison the situation because the conflict thus far is an African one. He added: I do not believe that the U.S. arms shipments have changed much in the situation or that they have led to an internationalization of the conflict.

Ghali expressed his belief that reaching a conciliation between Habre and Goukouni is impossible. He indicated that Egypt believes that a peaceful solution can be realized by stopping the Libyan intervention and through the conclusion of a settlement between Libya and Chad. He added that the basis now to put an end to this conflict is in finding an agreement between the legitimate governments in Ndjamen and Libya, an agreement that would lead to a cease-fire between the belligerent sides.

Ghali concluded his statement by affirming that the matter is not a struggle between Goukouni Oueddei and Hisein Habre but rather a struggle between Libya and Chad.

Muhyi ad-Din on Forthcoming Elections, Opposition
NC112206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has emphasized that the next general elections will be 100 percent free and that the government will hold them in complete neutrality in accordance with its constitutional responsibilities. He pointed out that there was no justification for making complaints a year before holding these elections. This casting of doubts, he said, distorts Egypt's image both inside and outside Egypt.

In an interview which will be published by *Al-Ahram* tomorrow, Friday, Dr Muhyi ad-Din says that the opposition's demand that another neutral government or specific judicial bodies should hold these elections is considered a presumption [musadarah 'ala al-mustaqbal] on the future unprecedented in the world. The governments in power throughout the world hold elections; they might win them or not. The present Government in Egypt is constitutional and legitimate and it will continue to discharge its commitments including holding elections.

Regarding what is being reiterated by some opposition circles to the effect that some of their parties might boycott the elections, the prime minister said: The government wants all opposition parties to participate in the coming elections. It wants all the parties to be honorably represented in the People's Assembly. It also wants a strong opposition in the next People's Assembly. However, if some parties intend to boycott the forthcoming elections, then this would not preclude holding them or preclude undertaking the constitutional institutions of our political system.

The prime minister adds: The 8 percent required to represent the parties in the People's Assembly, which the opposition rejects, is basically aimed at guaranteeing seriousness in political work and at preventing the division of the votes among several parties. It is a reasonable proportion. It is illogical for the opposition parties to allege that the masses have turned away from the National Democratic Party and then reject this proportion. It is quite possible that the People's Assembly will have one large party and two or three small parties which would obtain 10 to 15 percent of the votes. This would guarantee seriousness and the ability to adopt legislation.

Regarding the government's stand on the opposition, Dr Muhyi ad-Din says that the Cabinet supports the continued issuance of the opposition newspapers despite the fact that they continue their attacks and do not refer to anything positive. The government, he adds, believes in the necessity of the existence of the opposition to carry out its role in supervision and in revealing mistakes, in conjunction with the government's organs. This is a democratic principle from which there will be no deviation.

Trade Minister Meets With Spanish, Omani Envoys
NC111416 Cairo MENA in English 1416 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, August 11 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Mustafa as-Sa'id conferred here today with Spanish Ambassador here Alberto Lopez Herce on means of increasing the Egyptian exports to Spain as well as prompting bilateral relations.

Dr. as-Sa'id also held talks with Omani Ambassador here Ghalib Jubran on means of consolidating joint economic relations.

Japanese Foreign Minister Abe Completes Visit**Received by Saddam***JN111145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received here today Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the accompanying delegation.

At the beginning of the meeting, Abe conveyed the greetings and wishes of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for the continuation of Iraq's progress and prosperity, asserting Japan's desire to continue and bolster bilateral relations in all spheres and to promote political understanding between the two countries.

The president asserted Iraq's desire to maintain its relations with Japan — relations which proved to be in the interest of both countries in all fields. The president asked the Japanese minister to convey his greetings to Nakasone.

During the meeting, the president discussed the situation in the region and explained Iraq's firm stance on the conflict with Iran and its sincere desire to achieve a peaceful, just, and honorable settlement, as well as Iraq's positive response to all peace initiatives.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the war and its dangerous consequences, asserting his country's desire to reach a quick end to the war and praising Iraq's practical and realistic stances.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Japan's ambassador in Baghdad attended.

The Japanese minister arrived here on Tuesday.

KYODO Report on Talks*OW111145 Tokyo Kyodo in English 1128 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad Aug 11 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met Iraqi President Saddam Husayn Thursday and expressed his hope for an early end to the war between Iran and Iraq, Japanese officials said. During the talks, President Husayn told Abe that Iraq was interested in restoring peace and that stability in the Gulf region was of vital importance not only for peoples here but also for the whole world, the officials said.

Abe has already visited Iran in the course of his current trip to the Middle East and East Europe, which also took him to Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

Husayn showed appreciation for Japan's call for an early ceasefire and for its role in promoting political dialogue among the countries concerned, the officials said. The Iraqi leader was quoted by the officials as having told Abe that Japan's hands were not soiled with colonialism in this region. Japan could play a role for the sake of stability in the Middle East, the president reportedly said.

President Husayn also said Iraq had no intention of toppling the present regime in Iran, while he accused Tehran of exporting religious revolution, the officials said.

Husayn reportedly said Abe's current visit to Iraq helped widen the scope of the bilateral relations between his country and Japan, and expressed the hope that Japan would assume a role not only in economic cooperation but also in political dialogue.

Abe told Husayn that Japan was determined to assume as much responsibility as possible to achieve peace in the region, the officials said.

Abe later met Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz for their second round of talks.

The foreign minister is scheduled to return home Sunday.

Minister Receives Japanese Pressmen*JN111150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim today met with a press delegation representing Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. The Iraqi minister reviewed the military situation in the operational sectors, asserting that Iran has been trying, since the beginning of war, to invade Iraqi territory, but its assaults were defeated by the Iraqi Army and people who defended their territory and honor. The minister asserted that the Iraqi military capabilities and defensive arrangements are very strong and capable of destroying any Iranian aggression on Iraq's border.

The minister described Iraq's relations with Japan in the economic and political spheres as developed and good. He said: "We are largely in agreement on most of our political stances. He pointed out that cultural and information cooperation, the exchange of the artistic teams, and the establishment of cultural weeks are important factors in developing and strengthening these relations in the service of the Iraqi and Japanese peoples."

Joint Minutes Signed*JN111804 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Iraq and Japan today signed joint minutes of letters exchanged with the aim of extending loan terms and credit facilities for 5 years more with effect from 15 August 1983 so as to finance a number of development projects in Iraq. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and for Japan by Shintaro Abe, Japanese foreign minister.

Hasan 'Ali and Shintaro Abe exchanged cordial speeches expressing their happiness over the signing of the joint minutes which manifest the mutual desire of Iraq and Japan to strengthen their joint cooperation in the service of the two peoples.

The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the Iraqi and Japanese sides and the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad.

Loan Payment Rescheduled

OW111237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 11 aug 83

[All figures as received]

[Text] Baghdad Aug 11 KYODO — Japan agreed Thursday to extend the deadline for using its mixed loans — a combination of low-interest official credits and export financing — to Iraq by five years and provide yen 10.11 billion (dollar 41 million) as the first installment under the new arrangement. An agreement on the extension of the deadline beyond next Monday — August 15 — was signed here by visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan 'Ali.

Abe told 'Ali that Japan is prepared to provide the yen 10.11 billion loan for supply of medical equipment to eight hospitals.

The two ministers also agreed to convene the Japan-Iraq joint committee, possible this autumn, to study projects to be covered by the mixed loans and ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation, Japanese sources said. The mixed loans totaling yen 440,159 million (dollar 1.8 billion) consist of yen 36,539 million (dollar 149 million) in low-interest, long-term government loans and yen 403,620 million (dollar 1.6 billion) in export financing by the export-import bank of Japan.

The government loans in yen are repayable over 25 years after a seven-year grace at an annual interest rate of 4 percent. But the two ministers agreed to leave terms of the export credits to future consultations between the two governments. Accord on the extension of the loan deadline had been prevented by discord over this matter.

Tokyo promised the mixed loans in exchange for the supply of Iraqi oil in January 1974 when then International Trade and Industry Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is now prime minister, visited that country following the outbreak of the first oil crisis. However, the Iran-Iraq war delayed implementation of the mixed loan arrangement.

Talks on the terms of export financing have been going rough because of the difficulty of securing export insurance on shipments bound for a nation in a state of war. However, Iraq has expressed readiness to compromise, leading to the agreement to extend the deadline first and discuss details later, the sources said.

The Japanese minister arrived here Tuesday on the last leg of his 13-day tour of five East European and Middle East countries.

Abe Departs; Statement to Press

JN111822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe left Baghdad this evening following an official 2-day visit to Iraq.

(Shiroa Yamai), spokesman of the foreign minister, described Abe's talks during the visit as extremely successful. At a press conference today, he said the talks dealt with prospects of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and the Iraqi-Iranian war. He praised Iraq's positive attitude toward efforts to end the war with Iran and its sincere desire to establish peace between the two countries and engage in development and construction instead. The spokesman expressed his country's concern about the continuation of the war and its desire for peace to prevail in this region and the world.

Earlier today, the Japanese foreign minister laid a wreath on the unknown soldier's monument.

Communique Reports Iranian Losses 10-11 Aug

JN111637 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,183 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces who are raising aloft the banner of victory with great moral strength continue to depict great pictures of heroism, glory, and sacrifice against the suspect Khomeyniites, affirming the efficiency and courage of our soldiers and their superiority over the enemy army and its charlatan, rancorous henchmen. The results of the war operations at the front are as follows:

1. Using various weapons, our valiant forces opened fire at enemy units, positions, and troop concentrations opposite our units in the Hajj 'Umrani area in the northern sector of the front killing 129 soldiers, wounding many others, and destroying three infantry positions, two stockpiles of hardware, and a quantity of various kinds of weapons.

2. All day today, our Army helicopters continued their intensive raids and vehement attacks against enemy positions and units in the Hajj 'Umrani area in the northern sector of the front scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting further losses in men and equipment. Flames were seen rising from the enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment which were either damaged or destroyed. In their successful raids, our helicopters attacked several enemy troop assembly points killing a large number of troops. Our helicopters today carried out 55 missions and have all returned safely to their bases, thanks be to God.

3. Formations of our daring fighter planes today attacked enemy units, positions, and troop concentrations in the northern and central sectors of the front scoring accurate hits against enemy vehicles and tanks and inflicting heavy losses. All our planes returned safely to base after successfully accomplishing their missions, thanks be to God.

4. At dawn today, one of our forward units raided enemy positions opposite our forces in the Maysan sector, opened fire at them, and left enemy positions, vehicles, and equipment in

flames. An enemy observation post was destroyed in another area in the same sector.

5. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the central sector of the front. Our forces opened fire killing 12, wounding others, and destroying 1 106-mm gun, 1 infantry position, 2 stockpiles of hardware, and 1 observation post.

6. One enemy soldier was killed in the area east of Basra.

7. The artillery of the criminal Khomeyniites last night and today shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, and their suburbs martyring three women and injuring another in Mandali, and damaging a number of civilian establishments in these cities.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1983

Popular Army Commander Sees Fighters Off

GF111138 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and commander in chief of the Popular Army, stressed that Saddam's glorious Qadisiyah battle has marked the start of a new era in the life of our glorious Arab nation. In a speech bidding farewell to a new batch of the Popular Army fighters who left to one of Baghdad's region camps in order to take part in our just battle against the forces of the malicious Iranian regime, he said that the lofty sons of the Euphrates have written, with their pure blood, the first page of the contemporary Arab uprising.

Army Commanders Comment on Recent Operations

JN111933 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] The major general commanding the Khalid forces has asserted that our forces' determined attack against enemy units inside Iran and the destruction of enemy concentrations was a clear, forceful challenge to the arrogant, rancorous Iranian enemy. In a statement to the INA mission at the front, the commander said: The brave Khalid forces which taught the enemy a painful lesson will lie in wait for any hostile move against the sacred soil of our country. We will wipe out any force which attempts to attack us. We are prepared to repeat our operation and reach any target inside Iran that may be assigned to us by our wise leadership.

The commander affirmed that our forces carried out their assigned tasks in accordance with the Iraqi leadership's instructions and inflicted on the enemy forces, which were concentrated in the Mehran sector, very heavy losses in men and equipment. He said the renegade Iranian enemy sent its concentrations to certain death at the hands of the brave Iraqi fighters after the enemy had prepared to storm our defensive positions, enter Iraqi territory, and occupy the city of Badrah. However, our forces responded by sweeping the enemy forces, destroying their human waves and armor, scattering their forces, and occupying Mehran and seven other townships.

The Khalid forces commander pointed out that our forces imposed full control over the Mehran basin, paralyzed enemy moves, and inflicted on the enemy thousands of casualties and destroyed a very large number of tanks, armored vehicles, and various weapons. He added that two divisions of Khomeyni guards and a number of regular army brigades and regiments were wiped out and that the enemy supply lines were destroyed and paralyzed. The enemy's offensive lines and its lost forces in Mehran sector were destroyed.

A senior Air Force officer in the II Army Corps said that Army helicopters played a most significant role in wiping out and destroying enemy forces in the Mehran sector. He said new methods were followed in dealing with enemy armor and troop concentrations. The fire cover of our helicopters to facilitate the advance of our units on Mehran city and its siege was so mind-boggling that the enemy panicked and failed to save its forces. The officer added that our helicopters, in cooperation with the artillery, were able to destroy enemy supply lines and wipe out enemy forces in the Mehran sector. He praised the rare courage of our hero pilots and their vying with one another to carry out their duties with high precision.

The commander of the Al-Yarmuk forces artillery said that the artillery corps created a wall of fire covering the Mehran basin and performed its tasks effectively inside enemy territory. The commander said that the artillery fire was accurate and prompt, destroying most enemy concentrations, vehicles, and various weapons. He said: Our artillery silenced and destroyed enemy artillery which most of the time was withdrawing to distant places to avoid the concentrated Iraqi artillery fire.

The major general commanding the artillery said that Iraqi guns dealt with the successive, advancing human waves and inflicted very heavy losses on them. He said reconnaissance operations were characterized by quickly and accurately spotting enemy concentrations; thus, the enemy lost the chance to retreat and its defensive power was paralyzed.

Economic Talks Begin With Bangladesh Delegation

JN110725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) — Meetings of the first session of the Iraqi-Bangladesh committee for economic and technical cooperation began here today under the chairmanship of Muhammad Fadi Husayn, Iraqi minister of housing and reconstruction, and Mohammad Aminul Islam Khan, Bangladesh minister of labor and manpower.

The Iraqi minister expressed hope that the committee's meetings will produce positive results and help bolster the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two friendly countries. He then talked about the major development Iraq is witnessing in all fields despite the Iranian regime's hostile war against Iraq. The Iraqi minister stressed that although Iraq is capable of repulsing aggression, it keeps asserting its readiness to halt the fighting and resolve the conflict between the two countries peacefully.

The Bangladesh minister stressed that the committee's first session will bolster the historical relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He said his country regrets the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, adding that Bangladesh will continue its efforts to find a peaceful and honorable solution to this war.

The session, which is held within the framework of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed between the two countries, will discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation in the trade, economic, agricultural, technical, and cultural fields.

Crown Prince Warns of Middle East Polarization

JN110907 Amman The Jerusalem Star in English

11-17 Aug 83 pp 1, 13

["Exclusive interview" with Crown Prince Hasan by *Star* correspondent Carrie Nelle Thompson — place, date not given]

[Text] The middle ground role of Jordan and of other Arab moderates is being eroded through a process of polarisation in the Middle East that will have serious consequences, says His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

In an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Star*, Prince Hasan gave an analysis of Jordan's role in Middle East politics, and commented on its economic situation today. He acknowledged the importance of the United States in the Middle East and in Jordanian foreign policy, but said actions such as the use of its veto at the United Nations were "very damaging."

Crown Prince Hasan placed the greatest stress on "politics where people matter" in the interview. The full text following:

Question: Can you explain Jordan's role in the Middle East crises particularly in view of the instability between Lebanon and Syria, the internal problems within the PLO and President Reagan's address 1 September of 1982?

Answer: The 1 September address of last year was a ray of hope, in the sense that a coherent American policy restated priorities related basically to the situation in Lebanon and in the occupied territories where Israeli military presence exists. During that period and immediately after it one witnessed a process of intense political activity on the one side; the initiation of the mediatory role of the U.S. presidential envoy in Lebanon attempting to implement UN Security Council resolutions to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian armed presence from Lebanon and also, quite clearly, the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty.

On the other side, political activity involved Jordan's quest for a Middle East peace based on the visit of the seven-man committee to four of the five Security Council capitals, led by His Majesty King Husayn. Our hope was to achieve a convincing breakthrough in terms of joint Palestinian-Jordanian move toward a comprehensive Middle East peace based on the recognition of security for all states and justice for all peoples. This would have been a facilitating factor in achieving withdrawal from Lebanon.

Of course the lack of progress and the virtual veto held by certain Arab countries, principally Libya and Syria, over the PLO's option of either moving from the armed struggle to political struggle or to face realities with a continuation of the armed struggle which has since developed into an internecine PLO conflict, regrettably made it impossible for us to achieve the necessary progress in the Palestinian-Jordanian contest and led us to the 10 April admission of failure in the breakdown of talks at that time.

This admission had to be made public for the simple reason that the principal constituency of the Palestinians is and will always

be the people under occupation, who are suffering the most in the context of the Palestinian human dimension. We had to make them aware of the fact that we had tried: We have tried through the Security Council members, within the context of the 1 September Reagan initiative. We assured the PLO that were they to work jointly with Jordan, our main priority was the restoration of the occupied territories and that we had no prior claims over those territories if Arab identity was restored there. But regrettably this was not to be.

Meanwhile, in Lebanon positions hardened. Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was envisaged by the U.S. Administration as a relatively temporary affair, and a breakthrough there would have led to withdrawals from the West Bank and Gaza. Regrettably the entrenchment of the past several months has proved otherwise.

So what do you have? You referred to the Lebanese-Syrian situation and the infighting of the PLO. Effectively I think that one finds today that the political middle ground in this area, between the extremes — with Israel on the one side and Syria on the other — is the future of the individual identity of the Lebanese, of the Palestinians and principally those Palestinians under occupation, and the Jordanians. They form a sort of terra media — a middle ground — and I think it is that middle ground role that Jordan has to play at the present time, a middle ground that tries to keep political options alive despite the fact that the United States is entering into an election year and becoming introverted — more remote from the problems of the area — and against the background of the fact that the World Zionist Organization makes it quite clear that total Israeli control of the occupied territories, even annexation, may be a reality by 1985.

The Human Dimension

Q. What would Jordan do if Israel did annex the occupied territories as they did the Golan Heights?

A. Well, the options are very limited. I think that defensively we would have to consider the plight of many thousands of Palestinians who would be under pressure to leave the territories. This plight has been very eloquently described by Palestinian lawyer Jonathan Kuttabi in an article in the *Herald Tribune*, in which he focuses on the Israeli readiness to expel hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from the occupied territories.

This would place Jordan under extreme socio-economic pressure. We have maintained the quality of life over the past 10 years and improved upon it from a \$400 per capita mark to over \$2,000 today. But if we were deluged as we have been in the past, in 1948 and 1967, with major demographic influxes of refugees from the occupied territories or whatever other sources — after all we have the Palestinian refugee situation in Lebanon — the human dimension would be very difficult to cope with.

Q. You mentioned the \$2,000 figure for per capita income. Is that just for Jordanians or does it include the refugees?

A. It includes on a non-discriminatory basis across the board Jordanians and Palestinians because a large source of our income is the remittances that come from abroad. It is not only self-

generating income that I am speaking about, and Jordan has been one of the few countries probably the only host country to Palestinian refugees — that has attempted within its means not to differentiate socio-economically. We are at the top of the list of the non-oil producing Arab countries in terms of our per capita income.

Q. What is happening right now with the Phalangists and Israelis around Sidon, with the Israelis wanting to establish Major Haddad... How does Jordan view this and what can Jordan do?

A. Of course we are a by-stander in the sense that we don't have a border with Lebanon. But we are not a by-stander in the sense that we are genuinely fearful of the Israeli strategy for the 1980s, articulated in the *"Journal of Judaism and Zionism"* — the winter edition of last year — which spoke of measures that would make Israel a dominating minority in an area of minorities. Since World War II the Israeli statistical abstract indicates that 3 million Jews have emigrated from Israel between 1959 and 1979 — 1 million are living permanently outside Israel. Today the security drum is being beaten principally by the Oriental Jewish community, and it is this community that wants to establish itself in the decision-making process in Israel at the expense of the Occidental or Ashkenazi Jewish community. Its security fears changed the very character of the Israeli community into a state which feels that any measure is expedient in establishing security.

It is basically a fact, as we look at the population in Israel or in the occupied territories, that although the increase in population across the board for Arabs is 4.2 per cent the actual increase is only 1.2 per cent, the remainder being forced out of the occupied territories. The physical increase of the Oriental Jews is about 2.2 per cent in Israel and obviously domination in numbers as well as in political influence and resource control is a principal reason for the move into the Lebanon.

The Lebanon move meant the control of the water resources in the southern Lebanon area and the continuation of what Israeli journalist Uri Avneri described as the fait accompli between Syria and Israel. That has existed since 1978 with the Syrian zone of influence in the north and centre and the Israeli zone of influence in the south, leaving the Lebanese Government in control of little more than the area of Beirut and its immediate environs. The reality of today is better, but if this reality is allowed to set in and if Mr. Shultz's repeated assertion that the partial withdrawal is not a prelude to partition of Lebanon is disproved — if, in fact, the partial withdrawal basically is a reorganization of the occupation of the Lebanon by its two large and powerful neighbours — then I think this situation concerns us directly, because this minority mosaic and breakup is not going to be characteristic of Lebanon alone, but may well be characteristic of the area as a whole.

As for the Phalange or the Pasdaran movement in Iran, or the Gush Emunim movement in Israel, they are cases of populist movements — Christian, Jewish and Muslim — tearing at the very fabric of sovereign states in the area. There is the danger of the breakup into smaller and smaller building blocks of the Near East area.

Q. Since Jordan is on friendly terms with the United States, what are you doing, other than the obvious, to bring to the attention of the American people the needs of the Arab World and not just those of Israel?

A. We are dealing on a continuous basis with the U.S. Administration in terms of trying to edge the administration closer to a definitive position on the priorities to which I referred, and those are of course the ending of belligerency based on the withdrawal of the Israeli military presences from Lebanon and the occupied territories leading to negotiations. It means ending the process of change, arresting the settler movement and taking into very serious consideration the violation of international law that these settlements constitute.

But the last position of the administration was reiterated by a very ambiguous and contradictory statement by U.S. representative to the UN, Mr. Lichenstein in justifying the veto at the Security Council. On the one side he accepted the Hague Convention and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and referred to settlements as an obstacle to peace. But at the same time he made it clear that condemning the settlements process was so much rhetoric, and felt that direct negotiations were the only hope for peace in the area.

The fact, I think, was made quite clear by a *Herald Tribune* reporter when he said rather eloquently that Arab weakness is not Israeli strength, and to force the facts of the occupation on the Arab population in those territories as well as on neighbouring countries, without taking the minimal step of reaffirming the U.S. position based on UN resolutions, reminds us of the fact that the U.S. even vetoed not so long ago the reaffirmation of UN resolution 242 which is very damaging blow to any rapport we may have with the administration.

Our relations are not limited to rapport with the administration; they go into the field of our discussions with Congress, and there we find ourselves at a total disadvantage for the simple reason that we are not a lobby.

We believe that the U.S. Congress should be above the Israeli-Arab dispute in defining what American priorities are, not priorities tilted toward Israel or the Arabs necessarily, but priorities exercised by a power with a role which stems first and foremost from politics where people matter.

What we have seen, for the last several years is politics where strategy matters. What we have seen is the growth of the neoconservative school in the United States which says that investment in Israel is less expensive than investment in the Rapid Deployment Force, and consequently what we have seen is a gradually growing disregard for politics where people matter. There can be no moderation without representation.

Q. You made reference earlier to the upcoming presidential election which plays primary role in the making of U.S. foreign policy. Is there anybody in the Congress, either in the Senate or the House of Representatives that stands by the Arab cause without being affected by this golden period that some say we have been giving the Israelis?

A. We feel that many people in both the House and the Senate believe in their hearts, in the need for peace in the Middle East; but are they prepared to stand up and be counted?

I came to the United States in May of this year to deliver a message from His Majesty to the National Association of Arab Americans, in which I called for a bipartisan peace constituency. And stepping forward and being counted means just that.

Commitment to Israel during an election year should not be an abstract across-the-board commitment, but should rather be a commitment tied to the political condition of greater flexibility in moves toward peace.

If you consider assistance figures: Israel's debt today is over the \$22 billion mark and according to recent reports it is over the \$26 billion mark. Assistance to Israel carries no political considerations with it whatsoever. American development assistance to Jordan last year was \$10.7 million and the total assistance to Syria is in the neighbourhood of \$165 million and American trade with Saudi Arabia for one year alone was over \$7 billion.

Q. How do you answer this to yourself when you wonder about this?

A. I can only answer it to myself with the feeling, regrettably, that the middle ground role of the smaller communities that represent moderation in this area, or could represent moderation, is expected to dwindle and that polarisation is meant to take its place. The middle ground role of the Lebanese has been severely restricted by physical occupation, the middle ground role of the Palestinians has been restricted by direct physical military involvement, and the middle ground role of the Jordanians has been constricted by the fact that a context for peace negotiations has almost been undermined by the facts on the ground.

I would say also that the middle ground role of the peace constituency in Israel has been under-cut by extremism, and it seems to us that the trail of thought that sees direct polarisation between Israel and its zones of influence on the one side and the Soviet Union and its interests on the other, is an alternative to exercising politics where people matter, or middle ground politics.

Q. Is 'Arafat going to be able to retain control of the PLO?

A. We believe that the symbolic commitment that he made during our discussions to the peace process is a very valuable one. But whether or not he will be able to regain control of his organization is a matter that will certainly be developing in the coming few weeks.

Q. Then of course whether he does or not makes a totally different picture in the Middle East?

A. Not only is that the case but it is also a fact that while this agony continues in terms of the representation of the Palestinians through the PLO, the fact is that public opinion is changing in the occupied territories themselves. The Israelis are gradually withdrawing their support for the Village Leagues. The left is controlling centers of opinion, particularly in the universities, and

the goal of the fundamentalist religious right on the other side is polarising that main constituency of Palestinians under occupation; and this is a very worrying factor to be considered.

Q. Do you think that the Palestinians will ever get their homeland back, or do you think that there is a chance instead to have self-determination in the West Bank, but not have their homeland? Will they be part of Jordan or part of Israel?

A. I believe that unless the United States, which after all is the only motivator of superpower policy concerned with peacemaking, holds true to its word in considering what Shultz described as the "human dimension" of Palestinians under occupation, they will be the subject of continuing oppression in the territories as well as potential expulsion from these territories.

They are a convenient political pawn for everyone in this area, and our commitment, from the UN Resolution 242 in November of '67 to this day, has been to reinstating their independent identity in those territories.

Some people have described the possibility of peace on the basis of a commonwealth of nations — a Benelux. If the occupied territories are meant to evolve into a Luxembourg between Israel on the one side and the Arab world on the other, they stand very little chance of doing so. I don't mean economic credibility, because I don't believe Israel is viable on its own economically, but politically and socially as well.

As for Jordanians and Palestinians, they have proven themselves in the pre-1967 period in the field of co-operation between the West and the East Bank, and we were heading towards an economic take-off.

Q. Is Jordan feeling the world economic recession? How are other problems of brain drain and import and export of labour affecting Jordan's economy?

A. We have half million graduates of the Jordanian educational system working in the Gulf — Palestinians and Jordanians — and before the ILO conference in 1977 I proposed (and my proposal was adopted by the general assembly) the concept of a labour compensating facility. What I meant is basically that unless and until we the country on the periphery of the oil-producing Arab world plan and develop our manpower needs and requirements jointly, it is going to be very difficult for the supplier to meet the demand. We export our basic product, which is the qualified human being, to neighbouring areas and we import as a result Egyptian manpower, for example, to substitute our own export of Jordanians to the Gulf.

We have said time and again that it would be worthwhile considering, in the context of the Arab economic decade, enunciated in 1980 at an Arab summit conference held here in Amman, a strategy for complementary manpower whereby Jordan will gradually evolve into the role of the centre of excellence or the Singapore of the area.

The West Bank is being used, as Israeli Prof. Benvenisti, once referred to it, as an ancillary economy to the Israeli economy. This fact affects us directly because on the one side we extend

financial assistance to the occupied territories but on the other hand are subject to the pressure placed upon us by the occupation, particularly the demographic pressures.

On the other side we find another situation in the Gulf countries, where we are exporting manpower. The returns in remittances alone increase prices, inflate the economy and yet do not assist us in generating our own economic development other than limited instance of developmental plans.

What is required is the ability to invest in the industrialization forces and to develop Jordan into a centre of maintenance. We have identified tens of industries which those neighbouring countries require, but which of course require manpower. Unless and until those neighbouring countries indicate to us clearly where their demand for manpower begins and ends, it would be very difficult for us to begin building the manpower pyramid.

We have 110,000 students today at college and university level all over the world. But in terms of university graduates we are suffering a surfeit, which means unemployment for doctors and engineers is beginning to become a reality in Jordan. Unless we begin in a very short period of time to rebuild our manpower pyramid it will be very difficult indeed to afford to pay caring expenses for a large number of civil servants.

Q. What sparked your personal interest in the humanitarian field of work? How can you find time to co-ordinate between this field and other political, social and economic fields?

A. Some people say that committing oneself in abstract to the humanitarian field, as the European humanists did in the late 19th century, is the most one can do in linking humanitarian

considerations to the day-to-day reality, particularly when you are a very convenient target close to the centre of power as my position is. But I always felt that unless we break away from the stereotypes of this part of the world as affluent, rich and uncaring nations about the concerns of others, I think it will be very difficult for the Arabs — and for the matter the Muslims, by wider definition — to become a part of the dialogue of civilisation.

Subsequently, I think, those views have to be shared. At the Cancun conference the non-oil producing Arab world was not represented, and as a result stereotypes prevailed. The dialogue was only between the industrialized world and the oil-producing countries. I believe like Shirley Williams, the British Social Democrat, that politics should only be exercised where people matter.

Q. What is the greatest contribution you have made to Jordan thus far?

A. I would say that it has been in relating to my generation of expertise in different fields of specialization — the educational, economic and sociological fields — and in getting people to think again, particularly after the 1967 war. That period, when I had just returned from the university, between '67 and '72, was one of the most lonely periods for the simple reason that hope had almost been lost for reconstituting a modern Jordan.

I think we have come a long way in the last ten years. Of course the process is linked to the will-power of the Jordanian community.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Returns to Beirut

*NC111950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon In Arabic 1915 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Informed sources said that U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane returned to Beirut tonight to brief the Lebanese officials on the results of his discussions in Israel.

It has been learned that McFarlane will go back to Jerusalem tomorrow.

3 Released Cabinet Ministers Return to Palace**Ministers Join Cabinet Meeting**

*NC111448 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1425 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Telephone dispatch from the Republican Palace with Beirut Radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah]

[Excerpts] At exactly 1630, the three ministers — namely 'Adnan Muruwah, 'Adil Hamiyah, and Pierre al-Khuri — arrived at the Republican Palace. They were accompanied by an internal security forces escort. Mrs Khawlah Arslan and Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat also accompanied them.

The ministers have joined the Cabinet meeting that is being presided over by President Al-Jumayyil.

Ministers Comment

*NC111550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon In Arabic 1515 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Everything is perfect. We have returned. Praise be to God. Reassure the Lebanese and the world. This is what ministers 'Adnan Muruwah, Pierre al-Khuri, and 'Adil Hamiyah told the Voice of Lebanon on arriving at the Republican Palace a short while ago.

The ministers were accompanied by Khawlah Arslan (the wife of Amir Majid), Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat, and Lieutenant Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki. They were received with applause on arriving at the palace. The president of the republic kissed them and congratulated them on their safe return.

Further Demands From Socialists Reported

*NC111306 Beirut Voice of Lebanon In Arabic 1230 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] After the give-and-take process and the intensification of efforts, the Socialist gunmen have released the three abducted ministers. The ministers were accompanied to Beirut by Colonel Abu Dargham and Mrs Khawlah Arslan. The abductors had set a number of demands for the the ministers' release. Minister 'Adnan Muruwah had been asked to convey a group of demands set by Walid Junblatt. However, Minister Muruwah turned down the request. The demands were:

1. The government must resign because it is incapable of imposing its authority on the country;
2. The army can only enter the mountain area under an agreement;
3. The heavy weapons directed toward the mountain must be withdrawn;
4. The government must declare its position on the presence of the Lebanese forces in the mountains;
5. The government must declare its position toward the demands enclosed in the Druze and nationalist memos;
6. The government must declare its frank stand on the fate of the abducted persons;
7. The government must declare its frank intention not to pursue the citizens;
8. The government must compensate for the damage in the mountain — damage resulting from the shelling;
9. Zahi al-Bustani and Shaykh As'ad Jirmanus must resign;
10. All of the recent Phalangist appointments in the state must be canceled.

Minister Muruwah was asked to submit these demands to the president of the republic. Walid Junblatt believes that accepting these demands will mean the beginning of the national dialogue. Otherwise, the shelling of the airport will continue as a pressure tactic by the Socialists.

Israel Reportedly Mediated Release of Ministers

*JN111315 Paris Radio Monte Carlo In Arabic 1210 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Beirut, George Bashir]

[Excerpts] The release of the three ministers who were kidnapped by the Socialist gunmen in the Ash-Shuf area took place after Israeli intervention and contacts with the abductors' leaders. The three ministers left the Al-Mukhtarah Palace — where Junblatt lives — for the Presidential Palace in Beirut shortly before noon today. They were accompanied by His Eminence Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, spiritual leader of the Druze community, and escorted by a Lebanese and Israeli security force. However, 1 hour ago it was announced that the three ministers left once again for the residence of Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra, in his township of Ba'dharan. From there they will leave for Beirut.

Meanwhile, the commander of the Israeli force in the area stipulated that he should first meet with the three ministers and take a memorial photograph with them because, according to the Israeli officer, he considers himself the one who mediated their release.

It has also been reported that the Israeli commander in the area asked the ministers to leave for Beirut in an Israeli helicopter.

At noon today, Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra issued a strong statement on the abduction of the three ministers. In it he announced that this is an unacceptable action which he does not approve. He stressed that he will continue to support Walid Junblatt. He added that the ministers visited him in an effort to settle the grave situation after the clashes between the army and the armed elements in the Kafr Matta axis in the 'Alayh district, and that talks with them lasted 2 hours.

The Druze spiritual leader attributed the detention of the three ministers to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's statement, which he described as having exacerbated the situation. However, Abu Shaqra said that no matter how much he blames the abductors, the abducted, and the detention of the ministers, the welfare of the Druze community calls for the maintenance of its unity. Abu Shaqra added that by cooperating with Junblatt, he seeks the interests of the community and the homeland.

More on Israeli Role

NC111607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon on the detention of the three ministers by the armed Socialists in the Ash-Shuf, Ministers Muruwah, Hamiyah, and Khuri adopted honorable national stands up to the standard of their responsibilities as ministers in the Lebanese Government. This information adds that the spiritual leader of the Druze community has rightly shown his resentment over the detention incident. He adopted similar stands, particularly when the orders were given to release the ministers who were detained in the Al-Mukhtarah palace.

During contacts between the military commander of the Socialist party in the Ash-Shuf and Walid Junblatt, the Socialist official told Junblatt by wireless that if the three ministers were not released, the Israeli forces would attack Al-Mukhtarah palace and release them forcibly. It appears that Walid Junblatt appreciated the seriousness of the situation when he learned that the Israelis would release the three ministers. He ordered his military commander to release them at exactly 1130 in exchange for certain gains for the socialists in the area.

Junblatt on Ministers' Issue, Socialist Demands

JN111240 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1205 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris]

[Text] In a brief telephone conversation we held with him this afternoon, Walid Junblatt told us that the 10 demands the Progressive Socialist Party submitted to the Lebanese Government are a message addressed to the president of the republic with the aim of creating an appropriate atmosphere in which a national accord can be achieved.

Junblatt added that the three ministers rejected an attempted mediation by an Israeli negotiator whose identity was not disclosed. He said that the 10 demands are not a condition for the release of the three ministers and that the shelling, which includes Beirut International Airport, is meant to elicit a response from the government regarding the PSP's demands. This, he said, is naturally an additional factor to put pressure on President al-Jumayyil.

Minister Muruwah had agreed to personally convey the 10 demands to the president of the republic, in coordination with Amal militia leader Nabih Birri, and then to return with the answer. However, in a new development at noon today, the three ministers agreed to carry out the mission together. Therefore, they were released.

It has been reported here that Junblatt has been invited to visit Saudi Arabia. He intends to pay this visit the day after tomorrow — Saturday.

Druze Leader Links Abduction to Al-Wazzan Demands

NC111520 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1330 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Because of the confusion and the distortion of the news over the detention of the three ministers in the Ash-Shuf area, His Eminence the leading shaykh of the Druze sect, Ash-Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, made the following statement: I was visited in Ba'dharan by Ministers 'Adil Hamiyah, 'Adnan Muruwah, and Pierre Khuri. They were sent by the president of the republic and the Cabinet in an effort to settle the serious situation that ensued from the army's encounter with the armed men in Kafr Matta, and to discuss the Druze demands. The ministers expressed the government's readiness to implement these demands. The discussion continued for approximately 2 hours.

While the ministers were on their return trip, and after having crossed the Ba'dharan area, they were intercepted on the main road leading to Jazzin by armed men who kept the ministers in Al-Mukhtarah.

Ash-Shaykh Abu Shaqra said: One of the reasons for their detention was the inflammatory statement that was made by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. It was imperative for the prime minister to appreciate the critical seriousness of the situation and to facilitate the task of the emissaries, not to make matters more difficult and complicated, as if the prime minister, regrettably, does not realize the reality of the situation and the enormity of responsibility under the present fateful circumstances. So far as the detention of the ministers is concerned, I did not approve of this matter. I believe that this is unacceptable behavior. I hope that we will find a way out of the issue. However, I announce that, no matter how strongly I might criticize this action, the interest of the Druze sect dictates the permanence of its unity. I will remain in the same rank with Mr Walid Junblatt and I will continue to cooperate with him. These are important things, but there are still more important things. We place the interest of the sect and the interest of the homeland over anything else.

His eminence said in conclusion: My advice to the government is to act with wisdom and deliberation and to avoid foolhardy measures and adventures that expose the homeland to a worse fate. Nor should the army be brought into the picture, except after an understanding and reconciliation are achieved, just as we had demanded in our well-known memorandum.

Al-Jumayyil Refuses to Discuss Socialist Demands

NC111744 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Before releasing them, Walid Junblatt told the three ministers that he will heat up the military situation again if the Lebanese authorities do not meet the demands which were given to the three ministers before their safe return to their families, government, and state. For the second time, Junblatt admitted the shelling of the Lebanese Army, airport, and civilian targets.

The Lebanese regime, which refused to submit to the Syrian-Socialist conditions yesterday when the ministers were still detained, will not submit to them now that they have been released.

It was reported a short while ago that President Al-Jumayyil has refused to discuss the question of the demands, not because he refuses to respond to the demands of Lebanese (?factions) and leaderships but because he refuses to negotiate under [word indistinct] conditions. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that the state negotiates from Ba'bda palace and (?not) from the government palace.

Cabinet Session Convenes After Return of Ministers

Information Minister Assesses Meeting

NC112102 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] At 2030 today, the Cabinet session ended. The session was convened at 1600 under the chairmanship of President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the ministers, and a number of influential politicians.

The Cabinet heard detailed explanations by Ministers Pierre Khuri, 'Adil Hamiyah, and 'Adnan Muruwah of the circumstances of their detention in the Ash-Shuf area while they were discharging a reconciliation mission.

Also, the Cabinet studied the steps tending to perpetuate calm and finally end the shelling of Beirut Airport and of some residential areas.

After the session, Information Minister Orger Shaykhani made the following statement: We have held three meetings. The first was a Cabinet meeting. You have learned about the second meeting through the statement that was made by his excellency the speaker, Mr Kamil al-As'ad, who made a detailed statement on the subject of the meeting, which will be expanded and repeated. The third meeting was convened to receive the three

colleague ministers, Messrs 'Adil Hamiyah, Pierre Khuri, and 'Adnan Muruwah following their return from their mission to see his eminence the spiritual leader. The Cabinet was reassured about their safety and, God be praised, they were accorded very good treatment.

He said: May I add that at the end of the Cabinet session tonight, several legislative decrees were issued connected with public health, while some of these decrees are related to the judiciary and others concern the Ministry of Agriculture. These decrees will be published in due course in the next issue of the official gazette.

Shaykhani added: The demands that the government received some time ago from some Druze circles have been studied. Definitely, some of these demands are in place and are worthy of response. It is imperative to study the other demands and we will definitely continue to study this subject in the immediate future.

Al-As'ad, Khuri Statements

NC120713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
12 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet met yesterday from 1600 to 2030 under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers attending. Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, [former] President Camille Sham'un; [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam; [Phalangist Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil; Joseph Skaf, chairman of the Zahlah and Al-Biq'a' deputies bloc; and ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni participated in the meeting.

The conferees discussed the situation in the country in light of the recent developments, particularly the attack on the army, the shelling of the airport, and the detention of Ministers Pierre al-Khuri, 'Adnan Muruwah, and 'Adil Hamiyah in Al-Mukhtarah Palace.

After emerging from the meeting, Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad said it was agreed to consolidate legitimacy. [short break in transmission]. He added that the army is the symbol of Lebanon's unity and salvation and it must impose its presence on everyone without exception.

After the meeting, Information Minister Roger Shaykhani said the Cabinet heard a detailed explanation of the detention of Ministers al-Khuri, Muruwah, and Hamiyah. He said that there will be more meetings with the various officials.

Defense and Education Minister 'Isam Khuri said the attack on the army will not pass with impunity, and it suffices that those who carried out the attack will be punished by their conscience and by history. Minister Khuri added that the fears and questions raised should be dissipated following the statement issued by the Cabinet. He said the army will fill every vacuum in any part of the country, and there will be no other barracks or armed forces anywhere the army will be present.

Socialists Resume Shelling of Army Positions**2 Killed, 8 Wounded**

NC111228 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The army positions in the mountains and Beirut came under violent and concentrated shelling for the second day in a row, adding new martyrs to the list of victims who devoted themselves to safeguard the homeland and maintain its legality.

A military source reported that the army positions in Kafr Matta and 'Bayh came under violent and concentrated shelling by the Progressive Socialists this morning. Two soldiers were killed and eight others were wounded as a result.

More on Shelling

NC120739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
12 Aug 83

[Text] The Socialist aggressions were resumed at 0500 today in the 'Alayh area when Socialist gunmen fired heavy caliber artillery toward residential areas in Suq al-Gharb from their positions in 'Aytat and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. The shelling, as well as some sniper fire, are continuing intermittently. At 0200 today, a Grad missile fell in the Cola traffic circle area. It did not explode.

After midnight last night, a Lebanese Army patrol discovered and dismantled a loaded rocket launcher directed toward Walid Junblatt's residence on Ad-Dinnawi Street in Al-Musaytibah. A military report said that the rocket was a Soviet-made (Lancher), positioned on a Peugeot 504.

The security situation became noticeably more calm last night on the mountain axes, except for some Socialist sniper fire from 'Alayh toward Al-Kahhalah, Jumhur, and Bsus.

Israel Held Responsible for Mountain Fighting

NC111219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] Government sources held Israel responsible for the deterioration of the security situation in the mountain, in view of the fact that it is internationally responsible for the areas under its occupation. The sources pointed out that it is unthinkable for any actions to take place in this area without the approval or knowledge of the Israeli forces, which are observing everything that goes on in the area.

Message to Israel on Ash-Shuf Situation Denied

NC112200 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2151 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] An official source this evening denied a report broadcast by Israeli radio to the effect that President Amin al-Jumayyil has

addressed a message to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin asking him not to withdraw the Israeli forces from the Ash-Shuf area before calm is restored to it.

The official source said: This report is unfounded. He added: There is no contact with the Israeli Government except through the U.S. envoy, Mr Robert McFarlane.

Furthermore, Lebanon has not requested Mr McFarlane to carry out such a task. The source emphasized that, consequently, there has been no written letter or verbal message, as Israeli radio has claimed.

Phalangists, Franjiyah Militia Clash in Al-Batrun

NC120745 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
0530 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Clashes took place last night in the Al-Batrun hills between the Phalangist militias and the Al-Maradah forces [former President Franjiyah's militia]. The clashes were concentrated on the Shnata-'Ayn 'Ikrin axis. Various types of weapons were used in these clashes.

Bombing of Beirut Air France Offices Reported

NC111414 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Concerning the bombing of the Air France offices in Ra's Beirut this afternoon, only the detonator of the bomb exploded. From the company's offices we have with us on the telephone our correspondent Muhyi ad-din Shihab:

[Begin live telephone report] The Air France offices in the Nadiyah Salman building in Ra's Beirut at 1430 today were exposed to a bombing attempt by means of an explosive charge with an estimated weight of 1 kg. Fortunately, the charge did not explode; only the detonator went off without causing any casualties. The internal security forces are now carrying out an investigation to determine the circumstances of the incident. We repeat: There has been neither loss of life nor damage to property. This is national information agency correspondent Muhyi ad-din Shihab. [end live telephone report].

Beirut Airport Remains Closed After Shelling

NC121041 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
12 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beirut International Airport continues to be closed to international flights for the third day in wake of the intensive shelling to which it was subjected. The official quarters are continuing their contacts to restore activity to the airport.

Al-Asad Phones Al-Qadhafi, Pledges Support*JN11802 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic
1740 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad held a telephone contact this evening with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution. The talk revolved around the provocations and threats to which Libya is being exposed. The president affirmed that Syria considers any aggression against Libya as aggression against it and will stand by Libya in confronting any aggression against it.

President Hafiz al-Asad also affirmed that Syria is ready to respond to whatever the Libyan leadership wants to confront those provocations and threats on the basis of the common Arab destiny.

Col al-Qadhafi thanked President Hafiz al-Asad and affirmed that the Libyan Arab people and their leadership know that the Arab people in Syria strongly support Libya and that they take this matter into full consideration when confronting every aggression against the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH Assails McFarlane's Mission, Statements*JN120824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
12 Aug 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* writes about the mission of U.S. envoy McFarlane. It says that this mission, which was at first depicted as seeking a solution to Lebanon's problem and bringing about an Israeli withdrawal, was actually a mission of hostile instigation against Syria.

Under the headline "McFarlane and the Role of Instigating Aggression," the paper says: U.S. envoy McFarlane has lost his balance and replaced his mission of dialogue with a campaign of instigation and fabrication against Syria, thus revealing the true purpose of his mission and what he was careful to achieve.

Every statement by the U.S. Middle East envoy held Syria responsible for what is taking place in the region. This envoy has not even stopped stirring up the U.S. campaign against this country, which disregards Israel's hostile role and ignores the true U.S. role in disturbing security and peace in the Middle East and the world. In his talks with the Zionist leaders, McFarlane did not exercise pressure or hold dialogue as much as he instigated aggression and called for the explosion of the region's situation, putting himself in the shoes of hermit Peter and calling for a campaign burdened with death and destruction, paying no heed of the results of war. He is thus acting like all U.S. Administration officials, who always yearn for more of the blood of the world's innocent people.

McFarlane has not left a single reason by which he can justify the continuation of his presence in the region. It is he who filled the minds of Menahem Begin, Moshe Arens, and the Zionist army generals with falsehoods, which are only intended to instigate Israel to commit aggression against Syria.

Al-Ba'th adds: What has made the U.S. envoy forget that Israel is the aggressor and that its forces are occupying vast areas of the Arab territory and displacing millions of Arabs? Despite all this, he claims that Syria is unwilling to work for peace and that it is the obstacle. In all his talks, McFarlane only carried Reagan's instructions to avoid harming the Israeli demands and Begin's conditions, which are humiliating to the Arab nation.

It seems that the U.S. envoy has forgotten that his instigations can create an atmosphere of war, but he cannot undermine Syria's stand, whether by means of what Shamir called Arab pressure or by the covert and overt threats blared by the Pentagon leaders. McFarlane might have found ears listening to him, but he did not realize the truth. All the Arabs with whom he held dialogue are convinced that they are in danger and that Israel is the source of that danger. They are also convinced that Israel would not have entrenched its occupation of Arab territories had it not received continuous U.S. support.

If the U.S. envoy came for instigation, how can he say that his mission is one of peace? If he refuses to tell the aggressor that he is mistaken, is he entitled to hold the one who is attacked responsible for the danger? If the directives of Reagan and Shultz are the reason for McFarlane's instigatory conduct, why should he agree to wage this instigation against his will?

The firmly-established fact says that the United States, with its diplomacy and diplomats, is responsible for the present situation in the region. It must to bear the consequences of what is sought and instigated against.

Damascus on Bright Star Maneuvers in Egypt*JN11833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Despite the announced postponement of the Bright Star maneuvers yesterday, these maneuvers actually began on the Egyptian territory amid a massing of U.S. forces which is unprecedented in this region. More details are in the following report:

Despite the official announcement of the postponement of these maneuvers, reports said that the maneuvers actually began yesterday within a complete news blackout clamped on by the United States and the Egyptian regime. The maneuvers are being carried out by a huge massing of U.S. forces which the region has never witnessed before. When Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian regime's foreign minister, was asked about these maneuvers, he said that they would start without being announced officially. He added that an official Egyptian spokesman would be appointed to provide the necessary information to newsmen concerning these maneuvers.

Cairo radio used similar wording in its newscasts due to the ban on any reports related to the maneuvers. The ban, ordered by the Egyptian authorities, says no reports shall be published without advance permission from the Egyptian Ministry of Defense. It is worth noting that several Egyptian Army units will participate in these maneuvers with the U.S. forces, which comprise 5,000

soldiers from the Marines, air, and ground forces. These maneuvers are part of more expanded maneuvers that will take place on the territories of Sudan, Somalia, and Oman to train the U.S. RDF to operate in similar areas in the Arab Gulf. These maneuvers have aroused the anger and indignation of the Arab people because they pose a threat and danger to the Arab nation's future and turn Arab territories into an arena for U.S. military training and, consequently, into a war arena against all Arab countries so as to dominate the Arab homeland's fate and keep the nation in a state of fragmentation and discord and, therefore, unable to play a free and independent role conflicting with U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Agent regimes in Cairo, Khartoum, and elsewhere are working now to transform the Arab land into a ground for U.S. militarism, thereby ignoring the Arab nation's rights, interests, and higher pan-Arab issues.

ATH-THAWRAH Explains Lebanese 'Vacuum'

JN111340 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Aug (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Ath-Thawrah* says that the vacuum in Lebanon is due to the Lebanese regime's submission to the will of the Zionist invaders and the employment of the state and its institutions to serve the Phalangists and fight the nationalist and progressive forces.

Ath-Thawrah notes the behavior of the sectarian regime which ignores the Israeli occupation, and seeks to fill the vacuum that

will result from the partial withdrawal from the mountain area, as if it was a security problem and not a political one.

Ath-Thawrah says: Filling the vacuum in Lebanon cannot be achieved by the Israeli agents' domination of the people or by the relinquishment of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence through turning it into an active field for Israel and chopping off its south. The vacuum can be filled by achieving national accord, cancelling the formula of the victor and vanquished, liberating Lebanon from the Zionist invaders, and maintaining Lebanon's unity and Arabism.

Ath-Thawrah adds: It is essential to achieve an accord, especially since all have realized that there is a U.S.-Israeli conspiracy to divide Lebanon, dominate it, rob it of all its options, and subjugate it to the agreement of submission.

Ath-Thawrah says: What Washington and Tel Aviv have forgotten is that Lebanon is not the sectarian regime — but it is the people and the nationalist resistance which today raises the slogans of national salvation and the popular unity of the people in defense of independence, honor, and dignity.

Concluding, *Ath-Thawrah* asserts that the salvation of Lebanon will only be achieved by the nationalist Lebanese through national accord. Vacuum and filling the vacuum are words pertaining to the conspiracy and to the agreement of submission that the Lebanese people are struggling to foil and cancel.

Schiffer on Shamir, Begin Meetings With McFarlane
*TA11223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT
 11 Aug 83*

[Interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] You have just returned from the Foreign Ministry and from the prime minister's office where a series of meetings were held this morning. Let us first talk about the meetings the foreign minister and the prime minister held with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, who reported — at the end of his tour and meetings in various Mideast capitals — Syria's intransigent yet crystal clear position of refusing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

[Schiffer] Robert McFarlane first reported to the foreign minister, and then to the prime minister, and it emerges from that report that the Syrians truly have no intention of leaving Lebanon. He went into great detail about his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who said that over the past few years his country had adopted a very positive position regarding the crises in Lebanon and has always taken action to guarantee peace, with various arrangements between the various sects in Lebanon. Unlike Israel, which conquered Lebanon and is therefore entitled to no prizes, Syria was invited to Lebanon. What that conversation boiled down to is that Hafiz al-Asad is currently not prepared for any deal involving a simultaneous withdrawal, or any other kind of withdrawal from Lebanon, as the United States may have hinted might have been possible. Therefore, in all the meetings McFarlane held in Jerusalem today, he could not deliver a good message and was unable to tell either the prime minister or the foreign minister that there was any sort of progress in the contacts he had held.

Earlier, the prime minister spoke with Senator Bob Kasten, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, that decides on appropriations for Israel. The prime minister sounded pretty discouraged regarding the situation in Lebanon, and said that our predicament in Lebanon is bad. Yesterday there were incidents; we suffered casualties and some wounded. The Syrians are very inflexible in not withdrawing their forces from Lebanon. Still, we are not giving up hope, the prime minister said.

Menahem Begin also told the U.S. senator that Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil refuses to ratify the agreement with Israel for fear of Syrian threats. The meeting was generally conducted in a genial atmosphere, except for one embarrassing moment when the U.S. senator reported that he planned to leave for Lebanon and confer with Amin al-Jumayyil to try and persuade him to ratify the accord — he tried to meet with him yesterday and may meet with him later. The conversation went on and then the prime minister suddenly asked him whether he planned to leave for Lebanon.

Generally speaking, however, the conversation was good and lively. The prime minister introduced the senator to his new aide, Harry Hurwitz, who has returned from the embassy in Washington to replace Yehuda Avner [recently appointed ambassador to Britain], but as for the substantive matters and the actual busi-

ness related to the Lebanese issue, so far there is no chance for any kind of speedy arrangement in Lebanon, and Israel insists on carrying out its redeployment. Government sources told us a short while ago that at present there is no U.S. opposition to that and that preparations for it will continue.

[Ben-'Ami] Regarding McFarlane's tour of the regional capitals: Has he not come back with the message that there is Arab pressure — by one country, say Saudi Arabia or any other country — on Syria to leave Lebanon?

[Schiffer] U.S. sources too — among them McFarlane — have already explained several times to Israeli spokesmen that the Arab world is not exerting pressure. That is to say, to date the Americans believe that the Saudis are playing a certain role in this process and could conceivably persuade the Syrians, but they do not exert pressure in the Western style. This means that they do not go to Hafiz al-Asad and say: Listen, if you do not withdraw your forces from Lebanon, we will cut our aid to you.

[Ben-'Ami] This will never happen.

[Schiffer] This is not their style, the Americans explained. This is not the oriental style. However, there are other measures, which is why they are still pinning hopes on both the Saudis and certain other Arab countries that could perhaps talk Al-Asad into withdrawing his forces. Meanwhile, no arrangement can be foreseen.

More on McFarlane Mission

*TA112014 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew
 1900 GMT 11 83*

[Text] Special U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane has concluded his first round of talks in the area's capitals, and has not succeeded in changing Syria's position or its refusal to retreat from Lebanon.

This evening, a senior source in Jerusalem told our correspondent that President al-Asad had told Mr McFarlane that Syria's position was founded on an ideological-political approach binding it to help every element opposed to Israel. This was the spirit of President al-Asad's remarks during his meetings with envoy McFarlane, as well as in his previous talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Special envoy McFarlane is leaving for Beirut this evening, and he will return to Israel tomorrow. In Jerusalem, he met with the prime minister and foreign minister. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir reports on these talks:

[Ahime'ir] This U.S. mission will continue. Here in Jerusalem, the first round of McFarlane's trip to the Middle East capitals has ended. Philip Habib's successor is not a man bringing good news. As Syria sees it — and so the United States has been explaining to Israel over the last few days — the president of Lebanon committed a grave crime by signing an agreement with Israel. Envoy Robert McFarlane, preceded by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, heard such things from the Syrian president's own mouth. Israel estimates that there is one chance of getting Syria to move from the rejectionist position it has held to date;

[Begin Foreign Minister Shamir videotape] The only way, in fact, to get the Syrians to move or to change their position is to establish, or to influence relations between us and Lebanon and the United States, and relations inside Lebanon. Relations of cooperation, close and very tight, will prove to the Syrians that their rejectionist position is not bringing them close to achieving their goal, and that we are not taking control of Lebanon. On the contrary, the Syrians are aware of the fact that Lebanon is coming closer and closer to Israel. In fact, very close cooperation is being created between the two countries. And that, after all, is something Syria does not want. [end videotape]

[Ahime'ir] After that, envoy McFarlane went to the prime minister's office. The spirit of the talk with Mr Begin was that the IDF deployment on the new Al-'Awwali River line is perhaps the beginning of a move by all foreign forces, including Syria, toward a departure from Lebanon. But here, too, people are saying that there is no point in wasting words on the fact that Syria is the most important problem. The Syrians sneer at McFarlane, an official in Jerusalem said. Therefore it appears that Mr McFarlane will be occupied not only with the frustrating mission of changing the Syrians' position, but also with an attempt to bring calm between the Druze and Christians. This, too, is being dealt with by the United States and its current envoy, Robert McFarlane.

Minister Shamir Reacts to Al-Asad Statements

TA112115 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] Herzliya, 11 Aug (ITIM) — "Syrian President al-Asad has declared that he is prepared to sacrifice thousands in a war against Israel. He claims that because Israel is not prepared to sacrifice soldiers, Syria is stronger. Al-Asad sees Israel's desire for peace as a weakness. Therefore the world, and especially Al-Asad, should know that he will not bring Israel to its knees. Despite the fact that we do not want to sacrifice the lives of Israel's soldiers, if it is needed and essential, Israel will fight for its existence, and it will do so with all its power and decisiveness." These remarks were made this evening by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at a rally of Likud activists held in the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya for the Herzliya municipality election campaign.

"When people speak about Israel's foreign affairs and defense policy," Mr Shamir said, "it should be recalled that we get up in the morning and go to bed at night with the problem of Lebanon. A war is being waged in Lebanon not only over what will happen in Lebanon, but also over the security of the State of Israel and its status in the area and the world, and over peace between the State of Israel and the countries of the area."

Dwelling on the situation in Lebanon, the foreign minister said that 3 months ago we signed an agreement with Lebanon after prolonged and exhaustive negotiations. We made many, many concessions in that agreement. This was because we knew — so we had been told and promised — that with the signing of the agreement, the Syrian Army and the PLO would evacuate Lebanon and our soldiers would be able to come home. Because of that, we also signed things that did not appear reasonable to

us. Today, 3 months later, it has emerged that the main factor foiling the agreement and preventing the arrival of peace to Lebanon and Israel is Syria.

Shamir said that for Syria it was not a local war, or a war for its status in Lebanon alone. Al-Asad declares and explains to the world and the media that Syria will remain in Lebanon in order to fight against Israel, because the war against Israel is the substance and the ideology of the Syrian regime. Syria says that it will never accept the agreement between Israel and Lebanon, or with other countries in the area. In its view, not one country in the area should recognize Israel's existence. Therefore, Syria serves as a base for all the fighters against Israel. Despite all the demands by the United States and other countries, Syria remains obstinate and rejectionist.

"Israel's demand that Syria leave Lebanon is not one of our whims. It is our desire to leave Lebanon as rapidly as possible, but we will only leave Lebanon when there is a guarantee that there will be no terrorism against the Galilee settlements. The entire Lebanese Army cannot guarantee this as long as the PLO and the Syrians are on Lebanese soil. If we decide to leave Lebanon unconditionally, as MK Shim'on Peres is proposing, there will be PLO personnel with cannons and Katyushas on the northern border, and we will have to fight by day and night," the foreign minister said.

In his opening words, the foreign minister congratulated the Likud candidate for the Herzliya mayoralty, Eli Landau.

Criticizes Soviet Mideast Role

TA120741 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English
12 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Herzliya — The Soviet Union wants to have a hand in solving the problems of Lebanon and, objectively speaking, there is justice to this demand, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night told a Likud meeting here. But by cutting off relations with Israel and working against her in the international arena, the Soviet Union has lost its natural right to be a partner to decisions made in this region, Shamir added.

On the other hand, the foreign minister said, the U.S. enjoys the confidence of all the parties to the dispute in Lebanon. But we have not lost hope that the Soviets will change their policy towards Israel, Shamir said.

Al-Jumayyil Sends Message on Ash-Shuf Turmoil

TA111310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] President Al-Jumayyil has sent a message to the Government of Israel in which he says that the Lebanese Army will not be able to enter the Ash-Shuf area as long as Israel does not bring about calm there. This has been learned by our correspondent on Arab affairs Aharon Barne'a.

The Government of Lebanon thinks that the IDF should see to it that the Phalangists evacuate the Ash-Shuf area and hand over

their arms to the Lebanese Army. The Government of Lebanon, so it has been reported, is preparing 9,000 soldiers in three brigades which are due to take over control of the Ash-Shuf area when the IDF evacuates the region.

A senior Lebanese source has told our correspondent that the greatest mistake made by Ariel Sharon and Bashir al-Jumayyil was to permit the Phalangists to locate themselves in the Ash-Shuf area in camps in which units of the Lebanese Army had previously been positioned, and in which there had also been Druze soldiers.

Druze Motives, Activities in Ash-Shuf Assessed

TA111235 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 11 Aug 83
p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Shelling"]

[Text] "My son, do not enter the ranks of a gang where blows are exchanged and disputes flourish, for you will surely get your share of this." This was written by Sha'ul Tchernichowsky in one of his poems entitled, "So Grandmother Would Say." The poet also had much historical evidence, but we do not need historical evidence. We have ample proof daily in the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The Druze are trying to prevent the entry of the Lebanese Army into the Ash-Shuf mountain region. They are trying to dictate to the Lebanese Government a political settlement that will guarantee the division of Lebanon into factional enclaves. Through this division of regions among the various communities, Syria wants to control Lebanon, but without a large Syrian expeditionary force.

The Druze first tried to convince the Lebanese Government to impose the "Druze settlement" in the Ash-Shuf mountains. The Druze lobby worked hard, even enlisting their brethren in Israel, but the Israeli government preferred to implement the IDF redeployment without intervening in internal matters in the Ash-Shuf mountains. The Israeli Government has instructed the IDF to hand the region over to the Lebanese Army since the withdrawal is being carried out according to the political-military agreement signed with U.S. mediation on 18 May 1983. In order to foil this Israeli withdrawal, while coordinating with the Lebanese Army, [as published] the Druze yesterday launched an offensive of their own, shelling Lebanese Army camps and kidnapping three ministers in the Al-Jumayyil Cabinet. Two IDF soldiers were killed in this shelling yesterday.

If this Druze shelling is intended to disrupt the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, Israel must make it clear to the Druze that they will fail in their scheme, and that they cannot infer from the IDF's restraint at the beginning of the shelling that this is how we will act in the future as well.

The Israeli Government must make it unequivocally clear to all parties concerned in Lebanon that it will not allow the disruption of the IDF's redeployment timetable along the Al-'Awwali River, and that it will not be involved in any bargaining over inter-factional arrangements in Lebanon. Anybody who attempts to harm the IDF when the withdrawal to the new line is imple-

mented risks a firm reaction which will guarantee the safety of the IDF soldiers as long as they are staying in Lebanon.

Labor Party Demands Accelerated IDF Withdrawal

TA111317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] The Labor Party is demanding an acceleration of the first stage of the IDF withdrawal. The party's reactions team is calling for the IDF to decrease the area it is controlling in Lebanon and to move up the date for the complete Israeli withdrawal.

Deputy Prime Minister Levi Criticizes Egypt

TA120738 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English
12 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by Aharon Sittner]

[Text] Egypt has veered from the course of true peace and should reconsider its present position vis-a-vis the Israeli involvement in Lebanon, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said last night.

In an address before an Israel Bonds dinner at the Jerusalem Hilton, Levi declared: "It is no secret that we are disappointed with the way our peace agreement with Egypt has been developing. We had hoped for normalization of relations and friendly cooperation after 30 years of war and hatred." "Not only have we not gotten these, but today we hear strange voices coming out of Cairo accusing Israel of malfeasance in Lebanon and justifying Syria's refusal to withdraw her forces from there."

In the final few minutes of his speech, Levi departed from his text and startled his audience with the following comment: "Let me tell you something in the manner we call dugree (extreme frankness). You are welcome here, and we appreciate the financial assistance you render. But you must realize that, in terms of Israel's overall economy, your contribution is minimal. You are really helping Israel so that you yourselves, in your home countries, can stand taller and with pride."

Arms, Technology Reportedly Supplied to PRC

TA051158 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 5 Aug 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Britain by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London — The PRC is financing the purchase of Israeli military information by secretly supplying Iraq with arms, according to the *Foreign Report* which is published in London.

According to the report, hundreds of Israelis are currently employed, incognito, in the PRC, advising the government on how to manufacture tanks, based on the experience gleaned through the production of the Merkava tank, and how to manufacture aircraft, based on the production of the Kfir. They are also guiding the Chinese on issues pertaining to the production of antitank and antiaircraft missiles, and missiles directed against ships.

The report emphasizes that all the reports on Israeli arms sales to the PRC have been denied. The bilateral deal also involves instruction on ways to carry out a modernization of the PRC Army. The initiative for this came from Deng Xiaoping, considered that country's strongman. He has long sought to modernize the equipment used by his army, which dates back to the 1950's. Beijing did not want to purchase Western equipment, but wanted rather to manufacture it at home, and in contrast to Western companies which feared divulging commercial secrets to the Chinese, Israel had no qualms about this business. Thus, Israel has been selling information on the manufacturing of arms for 3 years now, although the two countries do not maintain diplomatic relations, and despite the fact that the PRC has traditionally taken a pro-Palestinian line.

The report assesses that "Israel can also offer the PRC know-how on the modification of obsolete Soviet arms captured by Israel during its wars." The advantages both countries enjoy as a result are substantial, and the report goes on to say that "the Chinese are renovating essential military equipment without being dependent on foreign imports, whereas Israel has obtained the friendship of a superpower in addition to another source of income."

That is why the periodical stresses that "it would be safe to assume that this arrangement will continue in the future as well, although some Israeli Government circles have called on the Cabinet to demand diplomatic relations in return." The report also speculates that the PRC is financing the deal by selling obsolete arms, including tanks, to Iraq, and ends with the question: "Is the PRC selling equipment to Iraq now thanks to Israel's expertise?"

DAVAR Comments on Growing Relations With Africa
TA101149 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 10 Aug 83 p 7

[Commentary by Yehoshu'a Tadmor: "The Israeli Diplomatic Fight Will Be Decided in Chad"]

[Excerpt] The Americans and the French are cautious about intervening directly [in the Chad fighting] and they have repeatedly declared this in public, but any semi-expert can already see that without U.S. or French aerial support — even if only demonstrative — Al-Qadhafi will conquer large sections of Chad and establish a regime sympathetic to him there. Chad is a key country for several other African countries along the equator, and the rulers of African countries bordering Chad are already rushing around in various Western capitals in an attempt to guarantee themselves support against future Libyan aggression should Chad be conquered by Al-Qadhafi's forces. These visits now encompass continents and oceans: beginning with Washington, via London, Paris, and Cairo, to Riyadh and Moscow.

Against this backdrop, it is easy to understand the noticeable progress that has been made in Israel's relations with a set of African countries over the past year. It is true that diplomatic relations have not yet been reestablished with most of the countries, but there are promises and chances of success. What is important is both sides' genuine interest in this link. The desire

to be aided is obvious and great, even to the point of dependence on Israel. This takes the form of paving the way for a dialogue and U.S. aid of all types: civilian aid, agricultural development, construction, investments, and so on.

We should not forget what has already been achieved in several countries, achievements reaching their peak in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, where Israeli work is being carried out on a scale that would not disgrace a semipower. Apart from this, Israel is maintaining economic activity and contacts with about 20 countries. Six of them already maintain full diplomatic relations with it.

The great breakthrough, apparently expected within a month or two, will express a new stage in relations between Israel and the black continent. This refers to a group of countries, all of which have one interest in common: the fear of Al-Qadhafi's victory over Chad and the question of where he will turn next. Chad borders on Sudan, and Libya has sworn to exterminate the Khartoum regime. Acts of subversion have already been committed and military forces have already been concentrated on the borders. Nigeria stretches into another part of Chad as well as the Central African Republic, which has already recently set up links with Israel and is working vigorously to expand them. This means that whoever made the decision effectively burned the bridges with Libya and pinned his hopes on Israel, some not so much and some completely. In this context, it is important to remember what happened in Upper Volta. The words of blessing by Upper Volta's new leader the day after the coup, that were addressed to Al-Qadhafi, are a signal also likely to be seen in other African countries close to Libya or Chad.

After all, who will guarantee us that here and there no colonel will arise in this or that "republic" and appoint himself ruler, with the promise of immediate aid from Al-Qadhafi?

Over the past few weeks, without publicity, several African leaders — particularly from African countries under Al-Qadhafi's threat — have visited Israel. These have included ministers, experts, and people with posts in matters of development and other affairs. They showed interest in everything. They were prepared to buy everything and sign contracts without always going into details and without specifying upon whom the financial responsibility fell.

There is no doubt that they are in somewhat of a panic. The ground is being cut from under their feet and they make the impression that, as far as they are concerned, the main thing is to take. The rest will settle itself somehow or other. This tells us that in time of genuine trouble they will turn to Israel, because they believe that they will find more understanding and fewer risks in Israel. They also know that neither Washington nor France will do for them and their security what Israel is capable of doing.

These are important discoveries, which will obviously be followed by diplomatic relations.

Arens Warns Against Cutting Defense Budget

TA111953 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1940 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Report by Military Correspondent Gid'on (Berli)]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 11 Aug (AA) — On the eve of Cabinet discussions over the cuts in the defense budget, Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens has called on the government not to cut the defense budget. He warned that cutting the budget will mean making the army smaller.

"Cutting the budget means cutting down the army. We have the choice: A better life or life itself, and the army is life itself." The minister said this at a ceremonial rally marking Engineering Corps Day, held this evening at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. According to Arens, the time has not yet come to cut down the army, "as long as our enemies are numerous and strong." Arens described his fight against cuts in the defense budget as "an obstacle we are facing."

Cabinet To Discuss Budget

TA120623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT
12 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet is to hold an extraordinary session today at the IDF Supreme Command post to discuss the defense budget. The chief of staff and top IDF officers will review before the ministers the effects of the proposed budget cuts and will also present, among other things, data on the growth of the Arab armies.

It transpires from data compiled by the IDF that the Lebanon war has so far cost more than 20 billion shekels in 1982 prices. This sum is expected to be returned to the defense establishment within 3 years.

JANA Views 'Initiatives' for Peace in Chad*LD111652 Tripoli JANA in English 1453 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, Dhulqadah 3, August 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Initiatives for the restoration of peace in the Republic of Chad which has been ravaged by a bloody civil war and a fierce struggle over power are under way.

The outlines of this plan would give France a major part in the [word indistinct] initiatives as the French Government seems to want to get [word indistinct] of the continued insistence on the part of the war criminals Hissein Habre and Idriss Miskine who are trying to involve France in unknown venture and destinies which would harm France's interests, therefore, incapable of creating a situation which would contravene demands from the inside calling for non-involvement in the Chadian civil war. [sentence as received]

Political circles are paying special attention to French units' continued arrival in Ndjamena. These circles believe that these units are entrusted with the mission of pushing aside Habre and replacing him by new faces so as to end the long struggle for power.

In this case, when making these moves to chose new faces to take over in Chad, France must bear in mind the fact that these new faces must be accepted by Chad's neighbours and by the legitimate Government of Nation Unity led by Goukouni Oueddei.

Should this plan be implemented, we and other political circles in the world would welcome this plan and moves because they serve the cause of the Chadian people striving towards peace and security and an end to the bloody civil war in their country.

JANA: Chadian Foreign Minister Killed or Injured*LD111919 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1844 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Bardai, 11 Aug (JANA) — Sources close to the legitimate Union Government of Goukouni Oueddei have said that Idriss Miskine, foreign minister of the so-called Habre government in Ndjamena, has not been seen. The sources said this confirms that Miskine was either killed or injured in Faya-Largeau, which was captured by the legitimate Union Government's forces yesterday and is now under the full control of these forces.

Syria's Al-Asad Telephones Support for Libya*LD112051 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Aug (JANA) — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today phoned the brother leader of the revolution and affirmed Syria's satnd at the side of the Jamahiriya and its full support in confronting the flagrant American threats and in the face of the imperialist attempts and provocations directed against the Libyan Arab people. President al-Asad stressed that Syria and the Jamahiriya are waging the same war, standing steadfast in the same trench in confronting the forces of aggression and terrorism. He also affirmed that Syria supports the Jamahiriya with all its capabilities and it is prepared to face all attempts to wage terrorism and aggression against Libya.

The brother leader of the revolution highly appreciated Syria's steadfastness against the Zionist enemy and American imperialism and its supportive stand for its sister the Jamahiriya. He stressed that the Jamahiriya, because of its same destiny and same will, stands alongside Syria in its brave confrontation and steadfastness against the aggressors' onslaughts. Libya and Syria are subjected to one and the same onslaught from one and the same enemy and will foil all aggressive conspiracies and plots directed against them and the entire Arab nation.

JANA Notes Deteriorating Situation in Sudan*LD111044 Tripoli JANA in English 0929 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] London, Dhulqadah 3, August 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The "Al-Arab daily", published in London, based on urgent reports, said that the situation in Sudan has deteriorated dangerously as a result of the worsening situation and Numayri's intervention to fight the juridical authority and the situation was aggravated further through the arrival of U.S. forces to carry out joint manoeuvres, in the U.S. plan prepared against the brotherly Arab Libyan people.

The masses in the city of "Atbarah" came out in huge demonstrations against the hireling Numayri's policy. The masses were shouting slogans against the regime and called for civilian resistance against Numayri's involvement in U.S. plans against Arab-African peoples and especially Libyan people became clear.[sentence as received] These reports confirmed that the hireling Numayri's artillery forces in the region fired at the demonstrations but the forces refused to obey and a number of them joined the demonstrators against Numayri's policies.

Meanwhile, Numayri's regime arrested a large number of judges and lawyers including 'Abd al-Hafiz al-Fadl, regional judge, 'Abd al-Munim Mahmud Bashir, also regional judge, Umar Sadij, high court judge, 'Abdallah al-Hassan, high court judge, Yusuf 'Abdullah, judge.

A number of lawyers were also arrested including Mustapha 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad, secretary of Lawyers' Union, Tayib Abu Jadbari, Usman Muhammad Sayid, Sulayman Zahab, Sayid Ahmad al-Hasna, Ali Mahmud Hasaynin, Kamal al-Jauri.

The hireling Numayri's regime dismissed 147 judges from their posts.

In a strongly worded memo, the judges threatened Numayri that they will go on an indefinite strike if Numayri does not stop his campaign of arrests and called for coordination with the Lawyers' Union and other professional unions to face Numayri's oppressive measures.

In Khartoum University, three days ago a meeting for coordination with the judges took place to stop the massacre of judges. The secretary general of Lawyers Union, Mirghana al-Masri, spoke at the meeting. A representative from the Umm Darman Islamic University spoke at the meeting as well as a representative from Cairo University, Khartoum branch. All the speakers

called for the necessity to separate the judges from the executive authority reaffirming that Numayri and his policies are the reason for the crisis at the Umm Darman Islamic University. The student broke up the examinations room, burnt examination papers and later went out into the streets protesting against Numayri's domestic and foreign policies especially against his collusion with the U.S. and the enemies of the Arabs.

Democratic United Party sources confirmed that Numayri has lost everything and that his regime is on the verge of total collapse and the people's patience has run out because of the disgraceful policies adopted by the hireling Numayri and because of the Arab Sudan has cooperated with the enemies of the Arab nation against its interests.

Sudan Front Pledges To Fight Alongside Libya

LD111851 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqadah 3, August 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Sudanese National Front has strongly condemned the U.S. provocation against the Libyan Arab people. It pledges in its cable to the leader of the revolution, its commitment to fight side by side with the Libyan people against any US aggression.

The front also condemned Numayri's treacherous stand and the military facilities offered by him to USA and the use of Sudanese territories as bases for spying on Libyan and Chadian people as well as other Arab peoples in the area.

JANA Reports Reopening of Upper Voltan Borders

LD121014 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Dhulqadah 4, August 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The national broadcasting station in Upper Volta announced yesterday the reopening of its borders, which were closed on 4 August following the revolutionary uprising which did away with Ouedraogo's agent regime.

The French news agency confirmed that life has returned to normal and that people have begun to go to work.

The forces of the revolutionary uprising headed by Captain Thomas Sankara are in total control of the situation after they did away with the previous regime.

MAURITANIA

AFP: Students Take Over Embassy in Moscow

NC111034 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP) — Several dozen Mauritanian students took over their country's embassy in the Soviet capital today to protest non-payment of grants. Four Soviet police vehicles took up position outside the building.

A spokesman for the students said they had been waiting three years to receive a promised rise in study allowances.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry official had gone to the embassy to try to mediate with Ambassador Mohamed Ghali Ould el Bou, according to a policeman at the embassy. The students, who said the ambassador had ordered them to leave, said they were protesting on instructions from their national students union.

Student demands included a call for payment of scholarships to be taken out of the hands of the embassy.

Some 400 Mauritians are studying in the Soviet Union and there have been several other demonstrations over money during the past three years. But previously they were held outside the building.

Embassy Occupation Called Off

NC111422 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 11 (AFP) — A group of Mauritanian students protesting late payment of their grants called off a brief occupation of their embassy here today after agreeing to a meeting with diplomats tomorrow. The 60 or so students moved into the building earlier today and announced that increases promised three years ago had still not been received.

A Mauritanian diplomat agreed that there was a "problem" about payments to the students, but said he thought it could be settled.

A student spokesman said that if the embassy doors were closed tomorrow "we shall continue our protest in front of the building".

There are some 400 Mauritians studying in the Soviet Union.

SUDAN

Numayri Statement on Judicial Reform

JN112102 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri made a statement here today on the recent measures concerning the judiciary. He said the decisions made recently concerning the judiciary are not to be taken as punishment against anyone, but as an attempt to reform the judiciary in a comprehensive manner.

The president said that the achievement of justice necessitated a general revision of the judicial cadres and systems so they will conform to the principles of the Islamic region and our people's values.

President Numayri announced that the coming week will witness the accomplishment of the amendments to the civil and criminal law.

President Numayri said that an attempt is also being made to amend certain basic laws such as the 1970 Law of Litigation, the penal code, the Armed Forces penal code, and the customs and passports law. The amendments are expected to be accomplished within 1 month from today.

The president enumerated in his statement the various problems which necessitated the amendments to the judicial law. He said that the minimum experience for appointment to the post of judge is 7 years. This is in the case of first class judges. As for appointment to the post of judges in the governorate, the minimum experience is 12 years. The minimum experience for appointment to the post of judge in the courts of appeal is 18 years. Presidents of courts of appeal and judges in the Supreme Court require a minimum experience of 25 years.

President Numayri said in his statement that within the framework of unifying judicial laws, it has been decided to combine the 1977 law on people's tribunals and the 1976 law on the number of judges and judicial wages into one integrated law, the judiciary law.

President Numayri called on justice lovers to cooperate in creating a judicial system that will convince all citizens of its fairness.

Numayri Press Conference

JN112055 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — At the press conference here today to discuss the measures which were taken concerning the judiciary, President Numayri said that the government is greatly interested in the judges' stability and sense of security. This, he said, can be achieved only by improving their financial condition. The president said that the judges must be protected by providing them with the circumstances of stability so they will not be enticed by anyone.

The president said that a special cadre structure will be set up for the judiciary. He stressed the importance of protecting the judge so he, in turn, can defend justice.

President Numayri said: What we are dealing with now is corrupt justice. I do not want to talk about the cases and complaints raised by the masses.

Regarding the measures recently taken against some judges such as dismissing them from service, the president said that those judges were dismissed because they were inefficient and unjust. The president said: We had to begin with the thing that helps in the rectification of other things; thus, we began with the judiciary.

President Numayri spoke about the May revolution's concern about justice and its efforts to make the Ministry of Justice the main ministry, because it is the ministry which sets the bases for the legal systems and the rules and regulations under which these systems work. The president referred to the special clause in the constitution concerning the Ministry of Justice.

President Numayri said that justice and the regular armed forces are the right hand of the government. The president spoke about a plan to reform the Khartoum Governorate police as an experiment to cope with the great development which has taken place in the country.

President Numayri explained that some people with personal interests have misrepresented the judiciary issue. They presented it as a political issue rather than one of judicial reform. He said large funds have been paid out to prevent judges from returning to their work. President Numayri explained that certain people had interfered in the misrepresentation of this issue.

The president said that some people paid funds to encourage the judges and jurists in their attitude. These, he said, are agents who are known to us. They are agents to attack and undermine the regime. But the revolution is determined to rectify the error. The revolution does not fear anyone in its efforts. The regime has the organs that protect it. [passage omitted]

1982 Judiciary Law Canceled

JN111926 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1756 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued an order under the 1983 provisional judiciary law canceling the 1982 judiciary law, the 1976 law on the number of judges and their wages, and the 1977 law on local people's tribunals. The highlights of the [1983] law include the cancellation of the post of chief justice and his deputies. Furthermore, one of the conditions for appointment in judicial posts is that judges in the Supreme Court shall be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Appeals.

Committee on Judicial Appointments

JN111924 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1754 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri here today issued a republican decision forming a committee to assess and recommend judicial cadres which are qualified to fill positions in the judiciary. The committee, which will be headed by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, will submit its recommendations to the president within 10 days from the date of this decision.

Briefs

New Ambassador to UK—Khartoum, 9 Aug (SUNA) — The Government of her majesty the queen of the United Kingdom has approved the nomination of 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sudan to the United Kingdom. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Aug 83 JN]

SOMALIA

Libyan Aggression Against Chad Condemned

EA112037 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] A spokesman for the SDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today that reports are coming in to the effect that Al-Qadhdhafi's land and air forces have launched a major attack on the town of Faya-Largeau, northern Chad and captured the town. The spokesman added that the SDR had earlier warned the OAU about the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's continued policy of destabilization and expansionism on the continent of Africa as it pursues the policies of a superpower aimed at subduing certain developing countries. This is clearly seen by many countries of the world as deliberate aggression against the Republic of Chad.

The SDR spokesman added that the naked aggression by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime in Chad is a great threat to the existence, independence, and dignity of the rest of Africa. The SDR vehemently condemns the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's naked aggression against Chad and calls on it to withdraw its forces unconditionally from the Republic of Chad and desist from continued interference in the internal affairs of that country. The SDR Foreign Ministry spokesman added that the SDR has already warned and continues to warn against the dangers to the continent of Africa and the world at large that may arise from the Chad crisis. The SDR once again calls on the OAU, the United Nations, and other international organizations to meet their obligations on the unity, independence, and freedom of Chad, the SDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The SDR Foreign Ministry spokesman concluded by saying that any country that remains indifferent to the current direct, naked, and provocative aggression by Libya against the Republic of Chad in pursuance of its expansionist superpower policies will share and be responsible for the results of Al-Qadhdhafi's policy.

Delegation Departs for Saudi Arabian Visit

EA112135 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] A large delegation led by the Somali foreign minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, left for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia this afternoon. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre told a Somali news agency special reporter at the airport, Challe Ali (Kuus), that his visit is a routine exchange visit between the Somali Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The minister said that the visit is aimed at strengthening cooperation and ties between the two countries and brotherly peoples of Somali and Saudi Arabia. The minister added that while in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia he will hold bilateral talks with senior officials from the Saudi Government.

The Somali delegation also includes Minister of Livestock, Forestry and Range Dr Mahamed Ali Nur; Minister of Finance Challe Abdullahi Ahmad Addu; Minister of Commerce Challe Mohamed Omar Jama; Chairman of the Somali Central Bank Challe Mahmud Jama Ahmad; and other officials. The del-

egation was warmly seen off by officials from the Central Committee of the SRSP, the People's National Assembly, and others from the government.

EPLF Leader Notes 'Successes' in Eritrean War

EA111656 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Recently Comrade (Ramadan Muhammed Nur), secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], held a press conference in Mogadishu on the war in Eritrea. Challe (Ramadan) said that, despite Russian assistance to Abyssinia, the front has scored tremendous successes in their liberation war, having liberated most parts of their country. He added that the EPLF has published a comprehensive program of action for the people in the liberated areas.

SSDF Says U.S. Maneuvers Aimed To Save Barre

EA092015 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Guerrillas fighting to topple the Somali regime of Mohamed Siad Barre describe U.S. maneuvers in Somalia as a desperate attempt to save the tyrannical regime from a certain and immediate downfall. In a statement issued yesterday, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] said that the exercises, due to start in Somalia this week, show that President Reagan's administration wants to keep the Somali people under the yoke of the most barbaric regime in the history of Somalia.

The guerrillas said that these exercises — one of four separate maneuvers the United States is holding in the Red Sea and the Gulf area — endangered Somalia's independence and sovereignty. The SSDF strongly condemned America's aggressive and imperialist military maneuvers in Somalia, considering them a show of force by the country's hegemonistic foreign policy and international relations. [sentence as heard]

The SSDF said that it is convinced that the military intervention in Somalia's internal civil strife with military maneuvers and support of the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre by the present U.S. Administration will not rescue the sinking boat of Siad Barre, and will not stop the armed struggle being waged by the patriotic forces from toppling the despotic regime.

TANZANIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Saudi Arabia

EA111907 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Saudi Arabia have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations. Addressing a news conference, the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, said the move starts with immediate effect, and that offices will soon be opened in Riyadh and in Dar es Salaam. He said the two countries have shown interest in enhancing bilateral relations in the fields of economic, trade, tourism, and culture.

Ndugu Salim, who returned home last night after an official visit to Saudi Arabia, said a delegation from the Saudi Development Fund would visit Tanzania to study areas in which the fund would direct its financial assistance.

On his visit to Saudi Arabia, Ndugu Salim said talks with the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud, and government officials mainly covered international issues.

Visiting PRC Minister Tours Textile Mill, Plant

*EA111854 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — China has praised Tanzania for the proper utilization of assistance it offers to the friendship textile mill and the Ubungo farm implements plant, (?UFIP). Speaking during her visit to the plants today, the Chinese minister for foreign economic relations and trade, Ndugu Chen Muhua, said she has been impressed by the performance of the two plants.

In his message to the Chinese minister, the acting general manager of (?UFIP), Ndugu Ali Musa, said the main problem facing his plant is lack of spare parts and raw materials. He said the plant aims at producing 1.6 million handles and 20,000 ploughs this year.

Earlier in their message to Ndugu Chen Muhua, workers of the friendship textile mill, pointed out that among other problems, the mill is facing a critical supply problem of spare parts due to a shortage of foreign exchange. They appealed to the Governments of China and Tanzania to find a solution which will save the mill from collapsing so as to ensure the perpetual existence of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

The Ubungo farm implements and the friendship textile mill were constructed by assistance from the PRC in 1969 and (?1966).

Extends Loan Repayment Period

*EA111844 Dar es Salaam in Swahili 0400 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Government of the PRC has extended the repayment period for a 6-billion-shillings loan granted to Tanzania and Zambia by the PRC for the construction of the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia railway]. The repayment of the loan will now start ten years from now, beginning in 1993. The agreement was signed last night by heads of the Tanzanian, Zambian, and Chinese delegations at the end of their meeting which was convened to discuss the development of the Uhuru railway.

The Chinese Government has also postponed for a period of 5 years, until 1987, the repayment of a 67-million-shillings loan granted for the purchase of 12 locomotives in 1980. The country has also granted another loan of 180 million shillings to be used for the purchase of spare parts and other equipment for the Uhuru railway. Those who signed the agreement are the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Ndugu Chen Muhua; the Zambian minister of power, communications, and transport, Ndugu Kingsley Chinkuli; and the Tanzanian minister for communications and transport, Ndugu John Malecela.

Ndugu Malecela, who chaired the meeting which ended 2 days ahead of schedule, thanked China for its aid and cooperation, saying that this step will help Zambia and Tanzania in their struggle to liberate themselves economically. General Chinkuli said that in order for Tazara to be more successful, everyone must make sacrifices to help the railway to revitalize the economy. He said the solution to the problem facing Tazara requires great cooperation between all concerned parties.

Meanwhile, it has been reported that Ndugu Chen will this morning visit the Urafiki and (UFI) factories. The factories, which manufacture fabrics and agricultural equipment, were built with Chinese aid.

CHAD

Further Reportage on Fall of Faya-Largeau

Details on Withdrawal

AB111652 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Ndjamen, Aug 11 (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre's troops withdrew overnight from the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau after heavy fighting in which at least 250 Libyan armored cars supported rebel forces of ousted President Goukouni Oueddei, a government source here said. A Chadian Embassy spokesman in Paris said Mr. Habre's soldiers had departed in small groups to "limit losses from raids by the Libyan Air Force." He said the government troops had not suffered heavy casualties and that more than 50 Libyan planes were operating in the region.

In the latest round in Chad's 18-year-long on-off war, Mr. Goukouni's forces seized Faya-Largeau June 24 and then lost it to a government counter-attack July 30.

Chad Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said in Ndjamen today that the government army still controlled "the two main routes of Faya-Largeau, from seven kilometres (four miles) to the west to 18 kilometres (11 miles) to the east." He said it was "normal that troops should go towards the post of Koro-Toro (300 kms — 180 miles — south of Faya-Largeau) while others go up (towards Faya-Largeau)."

"The high command does not dismiss the possibility of a tactical retreat," Mr. Soumaila finally said.

A reliable source here said Libyan fighter-bombers pursued the government forces to the Chicha wells, some 175 kms (120 miles) south of Faya-Largeau in the direction of Koro-Toro.

The Libyan planes also today bombed Oum Chalouba, 350 kms (210 miles) southeast of Faya-Largeau on the road to the strategic eastern town of Abeche.

Mr. Habre's troops re-took Oum Chalouba yesterday after a battle which left several hundred of Mr. Goukouni's men dead, the Chadian Embassy spokesman in Paris said. The government forces also took about 600 rebel prisoners, he added, claiming that they were mostly Sudanese opposition members who had signed up for the Islamic Legion.

Meanwhile, more French soldiers were expected here today as part of the 500-strong contingent of military instructors France is sending. Some 200 soldiers left today from Toulouse, France, along with military supplies, including 20 mm cannons and jeeps.

Hectic activity was reported at Ndjamen Airport as considerable amounts of French and U.S. military equipment arrived.

French Intervention 'Late'

LD111311 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Excerpts] In Chad the main news of the morning is the official confirmation by the Ndjamen authorities of the fall of Faya-Largeau. The attack by Goukouni Oueddei's troops began yesterday morning; after 6 hours of fierce fighting the 2,500 men defending the oasis abandoned all resistance and began to retreat. It is a harsh blow for Hissein Habre at a time when the French paratroops are still arriving in Chad and on the day of the Chadian national holiday. Our special correspondent Ulysee Gosset reports from Ndjamen:

[Gosset] The fall of Faya-Largeau is really a very bad turn of events for Hissein Habre's regime. Their resistance to the offensive was surprising, and it was only after fierce fighting that the oasis had to be abandoned. It must be said that the government soldiers did not have enough weapons to defend themselves. The American Redeye missiles sent to Faya-Largeau did not work; some of these weapons have been taken back to Ndjamen. Even before it began, the battle was considered by many here as already lost. This is why there is the feeling that the French intervention is rather late.

The paratroops still arriving in small groups; 314 Red Berets are officially expected, but in reality nearly 500 will be coming under the command of Colonel (Bernard Messana). At 0800 today a DC-8 flying the colors of the French Republic landed at Ndjamen with more than 100 men on board. But the transportation of the paratroops is reportedly subject to some delays. Here in Chad people are wondering what will be the exact mission of these soldiers.

All eyes are turning towards the east: It was learned this morning that Oum Chalouba has been recaptured by Hissein Habre's soldiers. Oum Chalouba is situated 350 kms from Faya-Largeau.

Minister on Situation

JN111752 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamen, 11 Aug (SUNA) — Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat told journalists here today that 30 Libyan planes have been heavily bombing the Chadian city of Faya-Largeau since 0630 this morning. But despite the bombing, he added, the Chadian Government forces are still in control of two major axes leading to Faya-Largeau; the first is 7 km west of the city and the second is 18 km east of the city.

The Chadian official explained that in view of the grave situation resulting from heavy Libyan shelling from the air and ground, the supreme command of the Chadian National Armed Forces does not rule out the possibility of withdrawal.

The Chadian minister pointed out in his statement today to the journalists that there are losses among civilians in the city as a result of the Libyan bombing. As for the equipment seized by the government forces during their control of the city, he said, it is safe. The minister also said that contacts still exist among the various forces and that reinforcements are moving between Faya-Largeau and Koro-Toro, the first line of defense south of Faya-Largeau.

The Chadian minister affirmed that the Chadian Armed Forces repulsed yesterday's attack on Oum Chalouba and Talapin which was mainly carried out by regular Libyan forces. The minister reaffirmed that the Chadian National Armed Forces will continue to fight with or without outside help "because the Libyan aggression not only threatens Chad, but also all the neighboring countries and the interests of all countries in the region." Soumalia Mahamat denied that the Chadian Government forces were aided by outside elements in confronting the Libyan aggression.

In the meantime, a Western diplomatic source in the Chadian capital had said this morning that Faya-Largeau had fallen in the hands of Goukouni Oueddei's forces and that some 500 government soldiers had been captured. However, the Chadian minister said that those reports were untrue and pointed out that Libya and other sources are engaged in a false propaganda campaign against the Chadian Government.

GUNT Communique on Victory

AB111915 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday, Wednesday, 10 August, Faya-Largeau and its surroundings were completely combed out by the National Liberation Army [ANL]. In fact, for several days the enemy positions resisting in the town were intensively shelled by ANL artillery. The three attempts by the rebel forces held up in parts of the palm grove ended in crushing defeats. On Wednesday morning the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] forces carried out the final assault on the puppet hordes and their Zairian and mercenary assistants. After 3 days of fighting the (?enemy's defeat) became (?obvious). The ANL took control of the (?town) at 1000 local time, according to this communique from the GUNT presidency which we have just received.

(?The ANL took control) in Faya-Largeau at 1000 local time. Many soldiers were taken prisoner; a large quantity of war materiel was captured. Details will be forwarded to you (?soon).

Charge in Paris Warns Against Al-Qadhdhafi

LD111929 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Statement by Allam-Mi, Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, to correspondent Catherine Ozet; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] We are convinced that Al-Qadhdhafi is not going to retreat: Al-Qadhdhafi has always sought to annex Chad.

Sometimes he tries to pretend that he retreats, but he does this only so he can leap better. In the Maghreb and everywhere else he is taken seriously, and I think he will always leap: He will make even more important leaps, which will threaten the stability of numerous African countries.

We are condemned to wage wars imposed on us by Libya. I do not see any sign of political change in Libya. We have no means of our own to face up to a sufficiently equipped enemy, and so we must rely on any peace- and justice-loving country that grants us assistance, be it the United States, France, or others.

Further Remarks

LD120922 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The question this morning is whether Goukouni Oueddei and his ally, Al-Qadhdhafi, will take the fighting as far as the gates of Ndjamea despite the presence of French paratroopers who continue to arrive in Chad. What seems certain already is that if they wish to do so, and failing a direct engagement in the battle by France, the Chadian Army alone will be unable to prevent them from achieving their aims. This feeling of impotence is contained in this call for help issued by The Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris interviewed by Catherine Ozet:

[Begin Allam-Mi recording] The conditions under which we are waging war are very difficult. We are under crossfire from quite sophisticated ground equipment and air force; more than 50 Libyan aircraft took part in the fighting over the small locality of Faya-Largeau. You realize that the position could only become indefensible and the evacuation of Faya-Largeau was foreseen, in fact planned. In any case, the Chadian vanguard will defend itself to the extent possible. But, facing a country which after all has at its disposal enormous resources in aircraft, military equipment, and men it is evident that the Chadian people will be sacrificed in the Libyan aggression. If the friendly countries do not come to a decision quickly, Chad will not be able to hold out on its own. Either Chad has friends or it does not. [end recording]

Government Recalls Ambassador to Algeria

AB111415 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamea, 11 Aug (AFP) — According to official sources in Ndjamea, the Chadian Government decided on Thursday to recall its ambassador to Algiers. In a communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday, Chad "condemns the Algerian Government's unjust, shameful, fallacious, and unacceptable stand" in the face of "an aggression being carried out by the expansionist Tripoli regime."

The communique adds that while "Libya is systematically destroying Chad, the Algerian regime is giving support to acts of genocide." The Foreign Ministry communique adds that "at all OAU, Nonaligned, and UN meetings, Algeria has in a cynical way, tried to isolate Chad by demobilizing friendly countries."

GUNT Condemns U.S., French 'Intervention'

*AB112015 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] In view of the strength of the troops and the quantity of war materiel used by the enemies in that decisive battle (?one wonders what they are doing). That was a great victory in the struggle for the total liberation of Chad. The victory is all the more significant as the United States and France were not close-fisted in providing their handiman with the means.

Contrary to what was said recently by [words indistinct] that France is not (?involved), and in relation to the worrying situation in our country due to French-U.S. intervention, the Ministry of Information and Tourism has issued the following communique read by El Hadj Mahamat Bakr, secretary of state for information and tourism:

The minister of information and tourism (?draws the attention) of national and international opinion to the latest military initiatives — of French and U.S. imperialism in Chad — a threat to peace in Africa and the rest of the world.

Ignoring the pertinent OAU resolutions and trampling under foot international law, France and the United States have been supplying all sorts of arms to their protege in Ndjamea and recruiting large numbers of mercenaries for them. After the failure of various French military operations in northern Chad, French-U.S. imperialists failed to take the necessary cue from the situation and have just taken a new step in their direct and indirect intervention in Chad. In this regard and in contradiction with its recent official statements, France has decided to transfer its military base in the CAR to Ndjamea. That decision violates the letter and spirit of the Lagos accords — still valid — which secured the withdrawal of the French troops from Chad.

For its part, the United States has embarked on provocative military maneuvers in Egypt, Sudan, and Somalia. In addition, spy aircraft accompanied by several jet fighters have arrived in Khartoum, Sudan. All this is a prelude to a massive intervention of French and U.S. imperialists in the sovereign territory of Chad. The Transitional National Union Government wants to draw the attention of the United Nations, the OAU, and the nonaligned countries to the imperialist danger in Chad as demonstrated by the increase in the number of Zairian soldiers sent illegally to Chad and by the latest French and U.S. provocation.

The GUNT, whose patience has limits, hopes that the above-mentioned organizations and all freedom- and peace-loving countries will assume their responsibilities and condemn unreservedly all troublemakers in the heart of the African Continent.

'Evidence' of Intervention

*AB112230 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] According to the latest reports, France has decided to transfer 200 paratroopers based in the CAR to assist the puppet

army. This is an extremely grave decision, which increases France's intervention in Chad. The defense agreement to which the French defense minister refers lapsed with the withdrawal of French troops from Chad in 1980.

Also, the United States has started military maneuvers codenamed Bright Star in Egypt with 1,800 troops equipped with all sorts of sophisticated arms. In Somalia the same number of troops are engaged. In Sudan, there are about 1,000 U.S. Marines.

Still in Sudan a source has confirmed the arrival of two AWACS planes escorted by eight F-15 jet fighters and another spy plane charged with monitoring (?communications). All these military events are directly connected with the military situation in Chad. For its part, Zaire has just sent another 700 troops to Chad on board U.S. Hercules C-130 planes. They will be directly engaged in the fighting alongside their fellow Zairians.

Thus, there is flagrant evidence of French, Zairian, and U.S. military intervention in Chad. On the other hand, the alleged presence of Libyan elements on the side of the National Liberation Army has not yet been proved. Despite the repeated call by Tripoli for an OAU investigative team, there has been no favorable response apart from the approval of the current OAU chairman. Africa must denounce the (?intervention).

RWANDA**Rwandan, Zambian Party Figures Discuss Chad**

*EAI01915 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT
10 Aug 83*

[Text] This morning the secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development [MRND] received in his office Mr Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the Zambian ruling United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the committee of legal and foreign affairs.

Mr Kamanga brought a special message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to his Rwandan counterpart, President Juvenal Habyarimana. This message contained an invitation to the National Congress of UNIP, which will meet 22-29 August in Lusaka. The secretary general of the MRND promised to convey the message to the head of state.

In the course of their talks they discussed the current political situation in Africa, especially in Chad. They deplored the extent of the Chad conflict and indicated that the intervention of foreign forces has aggravated the situation. They stressed that African heads of state should meet once more to consider the situation.

They ended their talks by reviewing the good relations that exist

BENIN

Ghana's Rawlings Pays 1-Day Visit to Country

Rawlings, Kerekou Reception Remarks

AB111115 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
11 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, has repeated that his government is committed to a patriotic and nationalistic course and is prepared to pursue its own path of development. He was speaking at a reception held in his honor at the presidential palace in Cotonou where he paid a 1-day official visit to the Republic of Benin yesterday. The chairman said Ghana's revolutionary process will not tolerate dictation from any quarters whatsoever. We will pursue a program peculiar to our circumstances in our own style and within the understanding of our own people, he explained.

Flight Lt Rawlings said it was unfortunate that the international press was distorting the nature and aims of Ghana's revolution to the outside world. He called on fellow African leaders to cooperate in evolving an economic philosophy that will enhance the lives of the majority of their people. The chairman noted that in matters of humanity, reason will also triumph over force and said history has proved time and again that whenever people tried to use force on others, they tended to lose the very basis of their moral authority. Humanity will not progress if we reverse these values as is the situation in Chad presently, he stressed.

The PNDC chairman said Ghana's foreign policy will continue to be in line with the charter of the OAU and the principles that the body upholds. He thanked the Benin head of state for the assistance he and his people gave to Ghanaian returnees who were on their way back home after Nigeria's quit order early this year. We thank God that those 1 million people cannot be seen hanging around. They have been absorbed into the great African family system, Flight Lt Rawlings said.

He expressed gratitude to President Mathieu Kerekou for the warm welcome given the Ghana delegation and said the visit was important in the efforts of the two countries to strengthen their healthy relations. We are both on a revolutionary process and such visits offer us the opportunity to share experiences, the chairman observed. He said during future visits, they will also discuss issues affecting their regions and the African Continent at large, including the dangers of further internationalization of the continent. The chairman paid personal tribute to the Benin leader for his concern and sincerity and his commitment to the revolution he had started.

On his part, the president of the Republic of Benin said the visit had enabled him to exchange views with the Ghanaian leader and to appraise global issues. He referred to the dynamic role Ghana, under the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, played in the emancipation of the African Continent and said despite the campaign of lies by international imperialism, the revolutionary process will succeed. He thanked Flight Lt Rawlings for the visit and accepted an invitation to visit Ghana at a date to be announced later. The

reception was attended by members of the diplomatic corps, officials of the Political Bureau of Benin, and ministers of state. The five-member Ghana delegation included secretaries of state and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Communique Issued

AB102220 Accra Domestic Service in English 2145 GMT
10 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today paid a day's visit to Benin, during which he conferred with President Mathieu Kerekou. A communique issued after the talks said the two leaders exchanged ideas on their respective revolutionary programs and examined steps to further consolidate the relations between Ghana and Benin. To this end, the fifth session of the Ghana-Benin Joint Commission for Cooperation will be held in Accra between August 23 and 28.

The heads expressed their concern about the situation in Chad and stressed that the problem should be regarded by both African and non-African leaders as purely internal. They deplored the current interference of certain external forces in the war and declared their support and respect for 19th OAU summit decision that all powers should refrain from interfering in the Chad-dian conflict.

On the Western Saharan issue, Chairman Rawlings and President Kerekou called for an immediate cease-fire in the area and recommended that Morocco and the Polisario Front are engaged in negotiations to reach an agreement on a referendum. The two leaders commended the ECOWAS for its achievements so far.

The communique said Ghana and Benin called for the evacuation of troops from Palestine and promised to work together for the realization of a world economic order.

President Kerekou agreed to honor an invitation from Flight Lt Rawlings to visit Ghana. The five-member Ghana delegation included the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kodjo Tsikata; the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah; the secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee; and the secretary for the interior, Kofi Djinn.

Cotonou Report on Visit

AB102210 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT
10 Aug 83

[Excerpts] President Jerry John Rawlings, Ghanaian head of state, paid a working and friendly visit to our country today. President Rawlings, who returned to Accra a short while ago, arrived in our country this morning. The Ghanaian head of state arrived at the Cotonou International Airport aboard a Fokker 27 plane of the Ghanaian Armed Forces. At 0845 the plane came to a standstill on the tarmac where our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, was waiting for him.

At 0900 President Kerekou and his guest went to the airport VIP

lounge for their first private meeting in one of the rooms of the lounge. At 0930 the two heads of state reappeared and it was at that precise moment that David Bushena of Radio Benin interviewed Flight Lt Rawlings.

[Begin recording] [Bushena — in French] Your Excellency Mr President, could you explain the framework and the aim of your 2-day [as heard] visit to the People's Republic of Benin?

[Rawlings — in English, followed by French translation] If I were in your position I would rather be asking why I hadn't come a much longer time ago because we are both fighting for an economic philosophy that is in the interest of the masses. There are not too many of us in the Third World who are fighting for this kind of economic philosophy. As we come down to Africa and the west coast, there are not that many of us and it is very necessary that those of us who have undertaken the path of fighting for the oppressed majority must every once in a while meet to reexamine and reassess situations.

[Bushena] Mr President, the present situation in Chad deeply preoccupies African leaders. What do you think of the worsening situation in that brother country?

[Rawlings] Look, whatever can be done to deal with the situation needs to be done, whatever it takes. Let's put it this way: There is something very serious developing over there. Some of us may not realize it. It is a fact. Those of us who are fighting for the poor man hope to find ways and means of involving ourselves to reverse the misuse that Africans [word indistinct] by non-Africans. And here again I think it is about time some of us Africans stopped playing the prostitution role, the misuse of our brother African soldiers against other Africans. [sentence as heard] [end recording].

After this interview the Ghanaian head of state was taken to his residence by our great comrade in arms. A short while later, Flight Lt Rawlings joined President Kerekou at the presidential palace for another private meeting.

Concurrently with this private meeting between Presidents Jerry John Rawlings and Mathieu Kerekou was a meeting between the delegations of our two countries at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, a meeting during which chief international issues were examined in general and bilateral cooperation in particular. Ghana and Benin are determined to work together in order to obtain integrated and viable economies. This was said by Dr Asamoah, the Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs, at the opening of the meeting. Dr Asamoah went on to say that our two countries have similar views on African and world problems, in particular, the imperialist intervention in the Chadian conflict, Namibia's independence, and the self-determination of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

In turn, Comrade Tiamou Adjibade, our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, expressed satisfaction over the visit of the Ghanaian head of state. He expressed regret over the fact that international imperialism is multiplying its maneuvers of destabilization in progressive African states. After emphasizing the nature of the cooperation that should exist between our two countries, Comrade Adjibade pointed out that this informal

meeting would help to prepare for the forthcoming Benin-Ghana joint commission meeting.

In accordance with the program, President Kerekou held a lunch reception in the afternoon in honor of his Ghanaian counterpart, Jerry John Rawlings, during which the two heads of state exchanged toasts. Afterward, Presidents Kerekou and Rawlings held a third private meeting before signing the final communique issued at the end of the friendly and working visit of the Ghanaian head of state to our country. After this event, our great comrade in arms accompanied his renowned quest to the Cotonou International Airport from where he flew back to Accra.

Shortly before his departure Flight Lt Rawlings spoke about his meetings with President Kerekou to Sebastien Ableta.

[Begin Rawlings recording — in English followed by French translation] In fact all that was said was included in the communique that was signed earlier by my friend and brother, President Mathieu Kerekou, and myself but I will simply say that we had very fruitful meetings. I found myself before a very wise and frank man and would like my country to have a group of men like him in order to practically fill up the African forums at international meetings. Sincerely, I am very happy with my stay here and I will continue to appreciate the wisdom I noted in the person of your President Mathieu Kerekou.

I want you to hold hard onto your revolution because it is not for Benin alone — it is for the whole of Africa. There are not many countries in Africa like Benin that have a man as wise as your president and as frank as your president. Certainly, there are other heads of state, other peers who, like me, will learn and draw conclusions from your revolutionary process. Therefore, you must not disappoint us. You must ensure that your revolution advances for the well being of your country and other African countries. [end recording]

GHANA

Rawlings Speech Discusses Economic Program
AB071530 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
7 Aug 83

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has again assured Ghanaians that the government is concerned with laying a solid foundation for the ultimate takeoff of the economy once and for all. This is contained in a speech read for him by the greater Accra regional secretary, Nii Abio Kyerekwanda, at a durbar of chiefs and people of the Ada traditional area at Big Ada yesterday to mark the annual Asafo Tufiam festival. The government, he said, is not interested in ad hoc solutions that will immediately please the vociferous minority in the society. These ad hoc measures, Flight Lt Rawlings emphasized, had been tried before without any success by previous governments.

The PNDC chairman referred to the economic proposals as outlined in the 1983 budget. He admitted that even though some of the measures announced might have been harsh, in his view they are the best alternative open to the government if it is to

succeed in bailing the country out of its economic doldrums. Undoubtedly, it is the hardline budget which has restored the confidence of world financial bodies in Ghana. Flight Lt Rawlings mentioned in particular the IMF approval of a loan of \$377 million for the nation, and said the loan was granted because of the government's strict control of expenditure and its sound economic policy.

Chairman Rawlings assured the people of the area that within the constraints of the economy, his government would do all it can to improve living conditions of the area. He emphasized that the People's Defense Committee [PDC] concept and the decentralization and mobilization programs are to stimulate the people into taking the initiative, improving their communities, and building up their areas, adding: It is from such modest local efforts that true development comes, not from (?begging) central government. He stressed that the help given to people in districts by the government will be substantially determined by the efforts made within the area.

Flight Lt Rawlings drew the attention of the people to an imminent danger that is threatening the ecological balance of the country: It is the combined threat of bush fires and the wanton destruction of trees that is gradually but steadily reducing the country into a semi-arid vegetation zone. The PNDC chairman said the current low level of the Volta dam can be attributed directly to this phenomenon. In this connection, he appealed to the chiefs and people in the area to make it a point to plant at least one economic tree a year as their contribution to the government's reforestation program.

The secretary to the National Defense Committee [NDC], Professor Mawuse Dake, who also spoke at the function, said the government is not building the PNDC to take over from the chiefs. He explained that the PNDC concept is a new approach to development.

Earlier, in his welcome address, the paramount chief of Ada traditional area, Nene Kaboa Akuako, commended the PNDC for quelling the attempt to overthrow it. He assured the government of his people's support, and appealed for material assistance to enable the Ada people to build their own hospital.

MALI

Traore Receives FRG Cooperation Minister

AB092145 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] General Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Malian Republic, received at 1200 FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke. During the audience, the quality of FRG assistance to Mali and its characteristic efficiency and dynamism were emphasized. The FRG minister expressed optimism concerning Mali's future in view of the enormous potential of our country, the determination of our leaders, and the readiness of the Malian working people. The important role being played by Mali, thanks to its policy of nonalignment — a factor of peace and stability in Africa and the entire world — was stressed at

length by Juergen Warnke. The audience was held in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Sekou Toure, representing the Malian Embassy in Bonn.

The FRG has decided to maintain its special cooperation with Mali. This is what Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation, told Lamine Coulibaly after the audience:

[Begin Warnke recording in French] My visit takes place a few weeks after the negotiations held by our two governments on development policy and development aid for 1993-94 [as heard]. My visit falls, therefore, within this framework. Especially, as minister in charge of development in the Kohl government, I want to acquaint myself and make personal contacts with the Malian Government at a time when in principle there are no differences between us and when we have agreed on current issues. I must say that I am returning home with the impression that in this country, there is a government which is determined to establish the appropriate framework needed for development and which at the same time has working people who know how and want to achieve the great potential of the natural wealth of this country in order to attain the highest standard of living. This is how I will answer questions put to me by the people of my country on my experience in Mali. This said, we have also confirmed that FRG's assistance to Mali will be exceptional. At a time when Germany is obliged to reduce some new obligations by more than 30 percent, we will fully maintain our assistance to Mali. [end recording]

I wish to remind you that President Moussa Traore, who has just received the FRG minister, has already visited the FRG on two occasions — October 1978 and May 1980 — within the framework of negotiations for the Senegal River development organization project. At any rate, it was on behalf of President Moussa Traore that the foreign affairs minister proposed a toast in honor of the FRG minister at Mopti. On this occasion, Foreign Affairs Minister Alioune Blondin Beye recalled that the FRG was the first country to recognize Mali after its independence and that the FRG was among the first developed countries to give assistance and public loans to less developed countries, including Mali.

The same spirit prevailed at the 2-hour opening working session which the FRG minister and the Malian foreign affairs minister held this morning. Also present at this working session were the managing directors of the Malian Development Bank, the COMANAF [expansion unknown], CEPAMA [expansion unknown], International Cooperation, and the technical advisers of the minister of state for economy and national planning and the minister in charge of state enterprises.

In addition, it is worth noting that Juergen Warnke specially paid courtesy calls on Minister of State Ahmadou Baba Diarra and Central Executive Bureau Political Secretary Djibril Diallo. After his visit to the fourth and fifth regions, the FRG minister will visit the COMANAF site at Koulikoro at 1600. The FRG has just granted 6 billion Malian francs to the COMANAF. Also, within the framework of the new development program drawn up last June in Bamako, the COMANAF will receive assistance totaling 3 billion Malian francs.

President Moussa Traore has decided to assign the COMANAF a major role both in providing supplies to the sixth and seventh regions and in opening up the land-locked region in the north of the country.

DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Delivers Message

AB092135 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Ahmadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the party, on behalf of the head of state, received in audience today DPRK Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Chae-pong, who came to deliver to General Moussa Traore a message from President Kim Il-song. After the audience, the DPRK vice minister, who was accompanied by Ambassador Hong Il-ho, expressed his satisfaction with the excellent relations between Mali and Korea.

[Begin Kim Chae-pong recording in Korean fading into French translation] The DPRK delegation which I have led to your country has come to transmit to His Respected Excellency President General Moussa Traore a personal message from our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. I think that in the personal message addressed to your head of state, our great leader stressed that our two countries have established bonds of friendship in their common fight against imperialism and for independence and expressed a desire for our countries to strengthen and develop our bonds of friendship and cooperation even though our countries are geographically far from each other. We are determined to expand and further strengthen our bonds of friendship and cooperation in all fields — politically, economically, and culturally. Our people sincerely wish the Malian people the greatest success in their efforts to implement the decisions of the first congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union, especially their efforts to achieve their 5-year development plan under leadership of His Respected Excellency President Moussa Traore. [end recording]

That was the statement of Kim Chae-pong, who brought to Gen Moussa Traore a message from Kim Il-song. Tomorrow, a working session will be held jointly by Malians and Koreans at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 0900.

NIGERIA

Shagari Holds Press Conference in Lagos 11 Aug

Comments on Chad

AB111545 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Nigeria has called for a halt to all military supplies to the warring factions in Chad. At a world news conference in Lagos today, President Shehu Shagari said that those who had been encouraging bloodshed in that country by providing war materials could not claim to be helping the people of Chad. The president stated that there would be no end to the Chadian conflict through a civil war because none of the Chadian leaders had the capacity of bringing about peace on his own. This was

because their problems bordered on sectionalism with those claiming to be leaders merely leading their own factions. He said that until they all agreed to join hands and work together in the overall interest of Chad, there would be no solution to their problems.

President Shehu Shagari advised all the countries interested in the resolution of the Chadian conflict to cooperate with the OAU to get the leaders together in an effort to achieve a lasting peace. President Shehu Shagari reiterated the need to implement the accords reached at the Lagos and Kano meetings on Chad, which among other things called for an immediate cease-fire, an interim administration, and a conference of all the factions to draw up a new constitution. These should be followed by a general election in which the people of Chad would elect a leader for their country.

Further Remarks on Chad

AB112105 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] Nigeria has commented on the conflict in Chad and the consequences of foreign intervention in that country. The Nigerian views on the issue were expressed in Lagos today by President Shehu Shagari.

[Begin Shagari recording] In international affairs, one can only give diplomatic [words indistinct] and we have been trying even before the Chadian issue to bring about peace and understanding in our neighboring country. Nigeria has been involved in this exercise since 1978 and our approach towards the problem of Chad even before this administration came into being, the part of Nigeria had been to ensure reconciliation between the warring factions in Chad. And to some extent Nigeria did succeed in getting the leaders to agree to work together through what was called the Lagos accord and even after that we had to continue in the various ways to bring about understanding between the leaders of Chad. It has not been an easy thing but we believe that that is the only solution. We cannot solve the problem of Chad by war.

The people who are encouraging the Chadians to fight themselves are not helping Chad at all and there will be no [words indistinct]. I do not believe that any one leader in Chad is capable of bringing about peace in Chad because their problem is very serious and [words indistinct] not another leader of Chad but the leader of a section of Chad. Until at last they agree to join hands together and work in the interest of Chad, there can be no solution to the Chadian problem and this is why Nigeria suggested at the OAU conference in Nairobi that there should be [passage indistinct] that would draw up a new constitution for Chad and followed by a general election in which the people of Chad themselves would choose their leaders. Unless they do that, they will just continue fighting one another and there will be no end to it.

We do hope that other countries who are poking their noses into the affairs of Chad should realize that the Chadian problem cannot be solved by war and they should join hands with the OAU to ensure that the leaders of Chad get together and find a solution to their problem just as they did before during the Lagos summit.

That is our approach and that is what we would continue to pursue. [end recording]

Orders Political Resignations

*AB111600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] All federal political office holders have been directed to submit their letters of resignation to President Shehu Shagari. The resignation will take effect from 30th of next month. President Shehu Shagari told a world news conference in Lagos today that the resignation of the political office holders was necessary to enable him to reexamine the whole structure of his government with the view of effecting desired improvement.

He stated that it was not his intention to enter into any accord with other political parties in the formation of a new government. This, the president explained, was because of his previous experience with the ill-fated NPN-NPP [National Party of Nigeria-Nigerian People's Party] accord. But President Shehu Shagari said he was considering inviting members of other political parties to join his administration provided such gesture would not be turned down by their leaders.

He, however, explained that he intended to hold consultations with leaders of other political parties to formally inform them of his intention. The president said that his decision to have a cross section of the political community in his administration was born out of the spirit of fellowship and cooperation and the desire to build a united and prosperous Nigeria. President Shehu Shagari explained that the policies of his administration would not change because he had no intention of deviating from the programs of the NPN.

He said that the first priority of the new administration would be to ease the burden of the economic recession of the ordinary citizens by tackling the economic problems with all resources at the nation's disposal. The president stated that emphasis would still be placed on the agricultural sector to achieve self-reliance in food production and the establishment of industries.

Commenting on the conduct of the elections, President Shehu Shagari pointed out that the outcome had proved wrong those who thought that Nigeria could not have free and fair elections without violence. The president commended the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, and the law enforcement agencies for their role in the elections. He said that the democratic process which the nation had been trying to establish was already showing signs of success and remarked that the success of democracy in Nigeria was the success of democracy in Africa.

In answer to a question on allegations of electoral irregularities from other political parties, the president said that the complaints were being made because those parties lost the presidential elections.

On the number of political parties currently registered by Fedeco, President Shehu Shagari suggested that four or five parties

would be most ideal for the country. He pointed out, however, that the issue was a matter of law.

President Shehu Shagari is leaving Lagos tomorrow for Sokoto, where he will vote on Saturday in the gubernatorial election.

Political Parties Form Coalition in Gongola

*AB111740 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Following their poor performance at the polls during the presidential election in Gongola State, two parties, the Nigeria People's Party, NPP, and the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, have decided to team up against the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, during the remaining elections in the state.

A report from Yola said an accord signed by chairmen of the two parties provides that NPP supporters will vote for the UPN governorship candidate Reverend Wilson (?Savia). In subsequent elections, the NPP will sponsor 45 candidates, 3 for the Senate, 11 for the House of Representatives, and 21 for the state's legislature. The UPN will sponsor candidates for the remaining seats.

According to the accord, the two parties will have six commissioners each while the NPP will appoint chairmen for boards of six parastatals. The NPP will provide the speaker and chairman of committees subject to the (?further) agreement in the legislature. When it was first announced about 2 weeks ago that the two parties had reached an agreement to gang up against the NPN, most parties denied the report.

Commentary Urges Peace, Calm Over Election Results

*AB111145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Patrick Obazolo commentary: "On the Need To Ensure Peace and Calm Over the Results of the Elections"]

[Text] According to an old philosopher: Times like these try men's souls. This truism cannot be more appropriate to the Nigerian situation than now. For, after voting on Saturday, it is inevitable that voters and contestants should be anxious as to who gains the upper hand. The situation has now become more trying as the results begin to trickle in, and the most trying period will emerge when the Federal Electoral Commission declares the final results of the presidential race. It is therefore appropriate to stress here that it is impossible for Alhaji Shehu Shagari, and Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, Mr Junji Braithwaite, and Alhaji Yusuf Hassan to rule this one Nigeria all at the same time. This means that only one of these six contestants can be declared the winner, and the other five candidates will have to wait for the next 4 years.

This fact is unequivocal and cannot be altered or shelved. This is where the presidential candidates have to demonstrate their understanding and maturity about the game of politics. They have to show the world that they believe in the reciprocity of politics. They have to show the world that they are prepared to

be led at some time if they have no mandate to lead their fellow Nigerians. The presidential candidates who will not hit the mark must instill in their political advisers, their sycophants, thugs, and admirers that they are conscious of the basic fact that the world is watching Nigeria quivering at the altar of democracy. They should, therefore, resist any attempt to incite anybody into violence, no matter what surprises may emanate from the elections.

Yes, times like these try men's souls. At this point, let us retrospect the 1965 west regional crisis. Look at the disaster that visited this country thereafter. Remember those (real) Nigerians, indeed those women and children that lost their lives in the civil war. Listen to the agonies and cries of those who were maimed by the war, and those left behind without parents or guardians, all these because some of our politicians professed that they must rule at all costs. Can we afford another crisis? Can we now afford to jettison or sour the respect and dignity that the world accords Nigeria for being the only country in Africa with a responsible and respected democratic system of government with matured politicians?

At this juncture, it will be pertinent to remind our politicians about the dangerous situation in Chad, their close neighbor. The imperialists and neocolonialists are anxiously and eagerly waiting to have an opportunity to destabilize Nigeria, and indeed the entire continent so that all efforts and attention that have been directed toward the obnoxious apartheid policies of the racial bigots in South Africa, would be diverted to solving domestic squabbles. Already Uganda is being weighed down heavily by that country's dissidents. Zimbabwe is not having it too easy. Then, must Nigeria because of political selfishness unwittingly allow the enemies of peace and progress in Africa an easy entry? The internationalization of the Chad situation is clear enough as a sign of warning for all African leaders present or past. They should see clearly the ex-colonial powers swinging the sword of Damocles over Nigeria and the rest of the African nations.

Yes, times like these try men's souls. Let the Azikiwe's and Awolowo's, therefore, remember what it took them to fight for the independence of this country and to keep it as one indivisible political and economic entity. Yes, the Shagari's and the Ibrahim's should never forget their immeasurable contributions so that Nigeria may continue to stride as the giant of Africa in the comity of nations, and that the OAU may continue to survive all the onslaughts of the detractors of Africa. The Braithwaite's and Hassan's should bear in mind that they owe posterity their contributions, that their fatherland and Africa their continent shall continue to enjoy peace and progress.

Fortunately, the six presidential candidates have continued to appeal for peace and calm. The past 4 weeks have witnessed our religious leaders preach peace, pray, and fast for peaceful elections in this country. Our traditional rulers have continued to instill into their subjects the need for quiet and calm during and after the elections. That is why it will be necessary and relevant to ask the mischief makers whose orders or instructions they will be still carrying out or whose interests they will thus be serving. The presidential candidates and indeed all the contestants should be reminded that their grievances can be better looked after in the lower courts that have been free and fair enough. Those eager

to cause trouble for reasons best known to themselves, should, therefore, remember the wise saying of our elders that, when two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers. They should remember that according to our elders, when a child throws a stone into the market, he never can tell if the stone will hit his mother or sister.

Every Nigerian should bear in mind clearly that no matter his political feelings, no matter his political inclination, no matter his thoughts and ideas about who wins the presidential race, he cannot be a Nigerian without Nigeria and cannot propagate his ideologies in practice. Above all, he should remember that politicians come and go, but Nigeria will and must remain as an indivisible political and economic entity. Every Nigerian should, therefore, not forget that he owes a duty to the present and future generations to contribute his quota toward peace and progress so that while departing he would have left his country in a better position than he met it. We should remember that he who breaks the coconut with his head will not live to partake of the coconut. At times like these, peace and calm, tolerance, and reciprocity at the altar of political maturity are the vital lubricants for the survival of this great country.

SENEGAL

Government Welcomes French Troops in Chad *AB111637 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text] Dakar, 11 Aug (AFP) — Senegal, which clearly emphasizes the need for increased French aid to Chad, can only welcome the dispatch of French paratroopers to Ndjamena, authorized sources in Dakar state. Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state, declared in Washington, where he is on a visit, that "Libya's victory in Chad would be a precedent which would affect the totality of African states."

The Senegalese authorities, which have already asked for more French aid to the Habre government, say that Paris must increase its role in Chad, its former colony, and thereby provide the necessary material and human means to end Libya's intervention. To Dakar, the stability of most African countries is at stake with Libya's intervention, authorized sources say.

Senegal broke diplomatic relations with Libya in 1980 when it accused Libya of attempting to destabilize its government. It is noted that the Dakar Airport serves as a stop over for American cargo aircrafts carrying American emergency aid to Chad.

UPPER VOLTA

PANA Interviews Head of State Sankara *AB120745 Dakar PANA in French 1800 GMT 11 Aug 83*

[Text of Upper Voltan head of state Captain Thomas Sankara's interview with an unidentified PANA reporter in Ouagadougou — date of interview not given]

[Text] Dakar, 11 August (PANA) — [Question] My President, whatever made you return to power for the second time?

[Answer] All my acts have a single motive: my unshakable faith in my country's future. I am deeply convinced that the people of Upper Volta can make their own happiness and be the artisans of their own development. It is a question of determination and especially of the participation of each citizen in the common enterprise. As far as I am concerned, I believe that if my modest contribution to the Upper Voltan people's daily struggle for happiness must be made through my participation in power, there is no reason for me to shirk this task. This is mainly why I have returned to the government and am the head of the state.

Moreover, I must also admit that my first participation in my country's government was also for another reason: These heavy responsibilities enabled me to become fully aware of the immense possibilities of our people, of their deep aspirations, and particularly of their preparedness for the revolution.

[Question] Mr President, many observers are of the opinion that Upper Volta will experience a difficult period in the coming months. Do you share this anxiety?

[Answer] Our country forms part of a continent and a group of countries which are more or less passing through a period of crisis. We are all affected, and Upper Volta is perhaps somewhat more affected than others. If your question is whether the revolution is going to accentuate the crisis and worsen the situation, I would immediately answer "no." The revolution is to place our country on the path of progress.

[Question] Do you then have a magic formula, Mr President?

[Answer] The magic formula is the people of Upper Volta.

Let us consider the first 6 months of power by the defunct "People's Salvation Council" (CSP) in which I took part. No one can deny that these 6 months constituted an era of hope for the people of Upper Volta. Our popular masses fully engaged themselves in the progress of change announced by the CSP. However, this impetus was interrupted on 17 May, sabotaged by our people's internal and external enemies.

The revolution will relaunch this process. This is why we are strongly convinced that our people will resolutely engage on the path of progress through the revolution. The people of Upper Volta have become aware of what they themselves can do. They are, therefore, on the path of progress. Our people have enough means and resources to build their happiness.

[Question] Mr President, can you tell us your government's program?

[Answer] This program and the composition of the government will be published within a few days. I will, therefore, confine myself to saying that the first task of the government of the Upper Voltan revolution will be to liberate opinion. This is the top priority of our political program. To liberate opinion is to concretely demonstrate to the Upper Voltan people that they can change their economic and social situation themselves. We will, therefore, propose to the people a program which aims to satisfy their daily aspirations and preoccupations.

[Question] What you have inherited is not so attractive.

[Answer] We are perfectly aware of this. After 23 years of independence, 95 percent of our people are still illiterate, our children do not have enough schools and the very few people who are privileged to receive an education are receiving it in a foreign language, which moreover remains our language of communication. Our heritage is disappearing. There are no hospitals or medicine for the sick. Our families do not have enough food to eat and in our villages water is still an extremely rare commodity over which we have no control. Our mothers and sisters must often walk dozens of kilometers every day in order to bring home a little water that is sour and unfit for use.

Our rural masses are left to themselves and the only contact they have with the state is through the collection of taxes. Upper Volta is even obliged to sell its blood. The flower of our youth is obliged to emigrate to sell their labor to foreign countries. No future projects have been proposed for our youth. Their heritage is very heavy. This is why the task of the revolution is immense, but also very exciting: As of today we will build together the Upper Volta of tomorrow.

[Question] Mr President, do you really believe that your country can face the pressures of the neighboring countries, if any?

[Answer] What pressures do you mean? Why should one immediately place our relations with our neighbors in a framework of confrontation? Why do you think Upper Volta's neighbors will try to exert pressure on us and harm our revolution? Upper Volta is surrounded by Mali, Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo, Ghana, and Niger, countries with which we have historical ties and economic as well as blood relations. Our relations with our brothers in neighboring countries are excellent and we will strengthen them.

[Question] However, you have a border problem with Mali.

[Answer] It was the 4 August revolution that caused this problem. This old dispute existed before the People's Salvation Council came in. A peaceful solution to this problem will soon be found. I know that President Moussa Traore is a man of principle and is deeply committed to respecting the OAU Charter. What has been done by Mali and Algeria to clarify the situation on their border dispute must inspire us. Furthermore, President Abdou Diouf kindly agreed to help us find a solution to this problem within the shortest possible time.

[Question] Mr President, you say you have no problems with your neighbors. Then why did you close your borders?

[Answer] We decided to close the traffic between Upper Volta and its five neighbors for several days. It was a decision that disturbed daily as well as business activities. This was a decision made necessary by external considerations. We shall rescind this decision very soon. The closure of our borders for several days was dictated by good sense and wisdom. We are aware that the advent of the Upper Voltan revolution does not please everyone, especially imperialism, which will try to use this break between the old and the new order to carry out acts of provocation from our territory and try to frighten our neighbors. We decided to act

before they did in order to preserve the peace and the fundamental interests of our region.

[Question] Mr President, do you not think that your revolution might generate some legitimate concern within Upper Volta's neighboring countries?

[Answer] Our revolution, like any other revolution, especially [words indistinct] some questions and fears. But everyone must understand that this revolution is a national undertaking by Upper Voltans and for Upper Voltans in accordance with their interests. We know that imperialism, as it did with the CSP, is presently engaged in opposing us and is trying to create differences between us and some of our brothers. It is possible for imperialism to succeed in misleading some of our brothers and to lead them to try to suppress the Upper Voltan people's revolution, as it did during the CSP period.

[Question] What happens if the pressure is effective, Mr President?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] is the same as that we have toward other nations and, more particularly, our neighbors. This is why we are confident and convinced that none of our neighbors will attack us. But, if the Upper Voltan revolution is attacked one day, it is a foreign power that will have armed that brotherly country to stab us in the back. It will not only be a crime against the Upper Voltan people, but also against the people of the state attacking us.

[Question] Mr President, you do not seem to have a single doubt that your people are determined to pursue the revolution. But can you rapidly master the instruments of power such as the administrative apparatus and especially the means of production?

[Answer] Absolutely. Absolutely. One does not have to go to a school or receive a training course that will enable him to take charge of a state apparatus. It is revolutionary determination that gives us this strength and confidence. The revolution has already taken charge of the state apparatus. It will now reorganize this apparatus in accordance with the interests of the Upper Voltan people, and in their interests only.

[Question] Mr President, it is stated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi inspired your revolution.

[Answer] I have explained myself at length on this question. I will not comment on this any further. I say that the instigator of the Upper Voltan revolution is the Upper Voltan people and only they inspired it. It is the Upper Voltan people who showed us this path through their misery and the various manifestations of their aspirations. It is the Upper Voltan people who, through their support, have imposed this path on us since 7 November.

[Question] Captain, what is your exact role in the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] as president?

[Answer] As a revolutionary, I take part with my revolutionary comrades in the CNR, which is the supreme organ of the Upper Voltan revolution. I take charge of the political leadership and orientation. The CNR emanates from the Upper Voltan rev-

olutionary movement and is composed of revolutionary comrades who are very devoted and committed and who are extremely attached to their people. The revolution is not the work of Thomas Sankara, but rather is the work of all Upper Voltan revolutionaries of which Thomas Sankara is just one among others.

[Question] One last question, Mr President. Do you think that the Upper Voltan people took a winning ticket on 4 August?

[Answer] Of course. The revolutionary ticket is a ticket for victory. I think the Upper Voltan revolution is on the right track. Our luck is that the Upper Voltan revolution has come at this particular time in our history. My country has been through many political systems. We were told that we were the example of democracy in west Africa. We were told that our development was in line with a certain kind of moderation and reserve...in fact, an alignment which presupposes a fatalistic acceptance of domination. Regimes kept changing. They had all kinds of denominations with reformist programs and objectives. But in real terms, nothing has changed. After tow decades of independence, the results are meager. There has been no real progress in Upper Volta. On the contrary, things continue to get worse. Our belief and hope is that the revolution will enable Upper Volta to develop by enabling it to choose its own direction. Compared with former governments, we are proposing something that is completely new. We are proposing a revolution and this revolution has a precondition. The Upper Voltans should open their eyes now and face all the problems once and for all and frankly. It is not a question of maintaining the country in the state in which we found it. We must do it in such a way that the popular masses stop considering their well being a favor and consider it a right they have fought for.

Dedougou Regiment Affirms Support for CNR

*AB120815 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 12 Aug 83*

[Communique issued in Ouagadougou on 11 August 1983 by the National Council of the Revolution — read by "CNR representative," 2d Lieutenant Traore]

[Text] During his audiences this evening, 11 August 1983, the CNR president received a delegation of the Dedougou Paratrooper Commando Regiment, RPC. The delegation consisted of officers, junior officers, and men of rank. Captain Thomas Sankara, who was assisted by Major Lingani Boukary, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, reassured elements of the regiment of the CNR's confidence in them and warned them against any intoxication and demobilization maneuver. As he did with other soldiers and paratroopers, he spoke to them in a language of revolutionary mobilization. In return, the RPC delegation reaffirmed that the regiment is and remains a military one in the service of the Upper Voltan people. The delegation stressed that it disassociates itself from any adventurous move which anyone might attempt to lead the RPC into. Finally, the delegation deplored the rumors that presented the RPC as opponents of the CNR. Thus, it is clear that the RPC, like all other arms of the Upper Voltan Armed Forces, remains strongly mobilized for the defense of the gains of the revolution. The fatherland or death! Victory belongs to the people!

ANGOLA

Gabon Delegation Arrives for Commission Meeting

Message Delivered to Dos Santos

MB120921 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Excerpts] In Luanda yesterday Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who arrived in our country the day before yesterday leading a Gabonese delegation to the first meeting of the Angolan-Gabonese joint commission. On the occasion, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received from Minister Martin Bongo a message from the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo.

Meanwhile, continuing his visit to Angola, the Gabonese official was the guest at a dinner yesterday at the Costa do Sol Hotel given by Carlos Fernandes, the secretary of state for cooperation. Also yesterday the Gabonese official, accompanied by Carlos Fernandes, visited the Luanda refinery and the Armed Forces museum in Luanda.

The Angolan-Gabonese joint commission continued its proceedings yesterday divided into two groups, one to examine economic and commercial issues, and one to examine cultural issues. The economic and commercial commission is examining new prospects for cooperation between Angola and Gabon and the fields of transport, petroleum, agriculture, and trade, while the cultural commission is examining issues connected with relations between the two countries in this field.

Session Opens

MB111255 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] The first meeting of the Angolan-Gabonese joint commission was held late yesterday afternoon, a few hours after the arrival in Luanda of the Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

At the opening session of the meeting, our country's secretary of state for cooperation, Comrade Carlos Antonio Fernandes, emphasized that the relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Gabon dated far back and have been developed significantly since the visit to Angola in May last year by Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Continuing his speech, our country's secretary of state for cooperation pointed out, however, that the relations had not yet achieved the desired level and that it was hoped that the meeting would enable them to find solutions to some of the problems hindering the development of Angolan-Gabonese cooperation in other sectors. Speaking particularly about areas in which Angola and Gabon are already cooperating and where our country proposes to cooperate with the Republic of Gabon, Comrade Carlos Antonio Fernandes said:

[Begin recording] In the field of transportation, we would like to point out the normal traffic along the Libreville-Luanda air

route. We think that the small problems still existing in this field can be easily overcome through the exchange of views between our delegations during the proceedings of the meeting.

On sea transportation, we lament the fact that the level of our commercial exchange, the fundamental base for the development of cooperation in this field, has not yet reached a point which would enable its significant development. As a matter of fact, after the signing of commercial agreement and the subsequent exchange of product lists, very little was done in terms of furthering commercial relations. This situation was caused by our country's weak economic development level, affected by the war of aggression mounted against us by the South African racist regime and its lackeys. [passage indistinct]

We think that in a first phase, there must be an exchange of technical delegations at the level of the respective ministries, with a view to consolidating cooperation in the fields already identified, namely, in forestry and training cadres.

In the field of oil production our respective national enterprises, Sonango [National Angolan Fuel Company] and Petrogab are, in agreement with the directive of our governments and are ready to establish contacts to better identify the fields of cooperation. From our own viewpoint, this is an opportunity for us to set up this cooperation. As for cultural exchange, there is a Gabonese counterproposal to the Angolan proposal for a cultural agreement, which includes aspects related to education and young people, taking into account their close relationship. We understand our Gabonese brothers perfectly well. We are ready to sign the necessary documents concerning our cooperation in these fields. However, because of the structure of our state, we must conclude separate agreements in the areas of culture, education, and sports. Issues concerning the young people fall under the jurisdiction of the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. [end recording]

Our country's secretary of state for cooperation devoted the final part of his opening speech at the first meeting of Angolan-Gabonese joint commission to the continued attacks by the Pretoria racist regime's army against the People's Republic of Angola. Accordingly, Comrade Carlos Antonio Fernandes, addressing the Gabonese official and his delegation, said that his visit to the People's Republic of Angola was at a time when the apartheid regime was intensifying its criminal acts against our country and that these actions have been causing incalculable human and material losses. All these attacks, he said, are part of the vain attempt to intimidate us and to subsequently force us to withdraw our unstinting support for SWAPO and the ANC, nationalist organizations fighting for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, respectively.

In reply, Martin Bongo, Gabonese minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, also emphasized the importance of the visit made by Gabonese President Omar Bongo to Angola in May last year. The Gabonese official said that it was with great satisfaction that he noted that the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Gabon, two countries ruled by different political systems, are ready to deepen their relations of cooperation despite these differences. Today, Martin Bongo said,

these political divergences do not hinder the strengthening of our relations.

The Gabonese minister of state referred to the results of the sixth UNCTAD meeting, which were not very significant because the industrialized powers continue to maintain their ever increasing self-interests and try by any means to prevent the establishment of a new international economic order. Accordingly, he cited the good relations between Angola and Gabon, two underdeveloped countries, as a model for South-South cooperation development.

At this first meeting of the Angolan-Gabonese joint commission, our delegation, which is led by Secretary of State for Cooperation Comrade Carlos Antonio Fernandes, also includes the Angolan ambassador accredited in Libreville, Dombel Bernardo, and the head of the African and Middle East Division, (Brito Sozinho), among others.

The delegation led by Martin Bongo includes the adviser of Gabonese President Omar Bongo for economic and commercial affairs, and the deputy permanent secretary of Gabon's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also yesterday, shortly after his arrival in Luanda, the Gabonese Minister of state visited the People's Palace where he laid a wreath at the sarcophagus of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, the late Comrade Agostinho Neto.

President Decrees Changes in Provincial Leadership

*MB120908 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 12 Aug 83*

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, issued seven decrees yesterday changing the leadership of the provincial commissariats of Lunda Sul, Moxico, Luanda, and Cunene. He has relieved Lieutenant Colonel (Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje) from the post of the provincial commissioner of Lunda Sul and appointed to this post by another decree Comrade Luis Doukui Paulo de Castro, who was relieved from his post as Angolan ambassador to the USSR.

In other decrees the president has relieved Comrade (Felistino Chihama Faisca) from the post of the provincial commissioner of Moxico and appointed Comrade (Pedro Motimbo), who was the deputy provincial commissioner of Cunene, to this post. Comrade (Alberto de Almeida) was appointed to the post of the deputy provincial commissioner of Luanda.

BOTSWANA

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Speaks at Trade Fair Opening

*MB111306 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, this morning officially opened the 15th Gaborone International Fair, and he said that a third pact was being finalized between Botswana and Zimbabwe. Mr Mugabe said the Botswana and Zimbabwean trade ministers were currently working on a trade

agreement, the finalization of which should be followed by a much smoother and more systematic flow of goods between the two countries. He said while Botswana and Zimbabwe have been historically and geographically happy trading partners, he was sure that there was adequate scope for cementing trade relations between the sister republics.

He also stressed the importance of cooperation in developing trade links among the nine SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] member-countries. Mr Mugabe said this was imperative, especially in view of the current disturbing international economic conditions, and also in the light of the known reluctance of the developed countries to help in securing favorable terms of trade. He pointed out by increasing economic cooperation between the SADCC countries, we are automatically reducing dependence on outside countries and laying the basis for greater regional economic development.

The prime minister said that hard work, sacrifice, and close cooperation must be the watchwords in the effort of liberating the economies of the region from the shackles of overdependence on external forces. He said trade fairs such as the Gaborone one served as priceless instruments to do some stocktaking of goods and commodities that we collectively can offer to our ourselves as trading partners. He expressed the hope that as the circumstances became more favorable, trade barriers would be removed in the region.

Earlier, in welcoming Mr Mugabe, the minister of commerce and industry, Nmr Nwako, said Botswana wanted to see its exports to SADCC countries increasing, as they have done for neighboring Zimbabwe. Mr Nwako said Botswana also wanted to encourage the import of more of our requirements from other SADCC countries. He noted that since Botswana had a small market, it was necessary that more manufacturing enterprises must be export oriented in order to obtain the economy's [word indistinct]. Mr Nwako went on to say that investment in export oriented industries was dependent on the availability of foreign markets. He said that was the one reason that Botswana was enthusiastic about the SADCC countries becoming much more closely related through trade and planned investment. Earlier, Mr Nwako explained to the thousands of people, including the president, Dr Quett Masire, and the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, that this year's name of the fair had been changed to the Gaborone International Fair because of the growing international atmosphere of the fair.

The minister of agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele, gave a vote of thanks.

LESOTHO

Information Minister Blames RSA for Maseru Blast

*MB091547 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT
9 Aug 83*

[Text] South Africa has been accused of trying to assassinate the Lesotho prime minister. Lesotho's information minister, Desmond Sixishe, says he believes South African agents planted the car bomb which exploded in Maseru last Thursday. The car

exploded at lunchtime on the road used by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to travel home from his office. Sixishe says Lesotho's police knew there was, what he called, a South African assassination squad in the capital trying to kill Jonathan and other figures. He said police are trying to hunt them down.

Sixishe says police investigations have shown that the explosive device [word indistinct] was not typical of an attack by the military wing of the outlawed Basutoland Congress Party, the Lesotho Liberation Army. He said the car in which the bomb was planted came from Bloemfontein and had South African registration plates.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Returns From Zambia 10 Aug
MB101219 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1030 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, returned to Maputo this morning after visiting Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. During his stay there, Joaquim Chissano, who lead a Frelimo Party delegation, was received by President Kenneth Kaunda, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and the situation in southern Africa. At the meeting, they established the guidelines for future cooperation between the two parties.

Joaquim Chissano also said that the Mozambique delegation also held a meeting with a UNIP delegation, during which both sides once again underlined the similarities between UNIP and the Frelimo Party and reiterated the desire to strengthen cooperation between the two parties. As part of the visit, the Mozambique delegation had the opportunity to participate in the closing session of the fourth Lusaka provincial conference and at a mass rally in Mufulira district, the Zambian Copperbelt Province.

The Frelimo Party Political Bureau member also went to the United Republic Tanzania with an oral message from President Samora Machel to his Tanzanian counterpart, Julius Nyerere.

Resistance Communique Reports Operations
MB110737 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National
Resistance in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Aug 83

["War Communique" from the general staff of Mozambique Resistance Movement — date not given]

[Text] The Frelimo forces have been burning civilian houses in the areas of (Gundene), (Mississiqui), and (Esquetine) in Maputo Province with the aim of forcing the people of the area to leave these locations and be dumped in village communes. In Maputo Province, the Frelimo enemy has often tried to locate our provincial base, but did not succeed because the local population refused to cooperate. Now, the enemy is carrying out an intensive campaign of atrocities against the residents of the province, burning villages, murdering people, and poisoning wells and lakes.

In Gaza, all the residents of the (Sizulu) village commune refused to continue there and have abandoned the area because of hunger, drought, and the terror campaign carried out by Frelimo. Likewise, in (Machaze) village commune, [words indistinct], the property of the residents of the village commune, who are now exposed to hunger, drought, and abuses by Machel troops.

In Manica Province, 53 militiamen have deserted their barracks. They fled, following the Buzi River, and most of them handed themselves over to resistance forces. In Nampula Province, on 23 June, a military truck leaving Nampula for Ribaua, detonated an anti-vehicle mine along the Nampula-Niassa national highway in the (Sarne) area. The truck was completely destroyed and five Machel soldiers were killed in this accident.

In Zambezia Province, on 1 May, Mozambique Resistance Movement guerrillas clashed with Frelimo soldiers in (Musoma), Shaurimoyo area. Six Frelimo soldiers were killed and seven AK-47 rifles captured. Also in this province, on 24 June, our glorious forces attacked the enemy position at Maganja da Costa. The enemy suffered 17 dead, and 1 pistol, 21 light automatic weapons, and 5 RPG-7 shells were captured, following which Machel troops abandoned the area.

In Sofala Province, on 2 June, we ambushed the enemy at (Mussamba). The Frelimo forces were coming from (Chuoza) with the aim of rounding up part of the population of a village commune in (Chemba). The enemy was unable to reach (?the area where they were going). We killed seven Machel soldiers in this action and we captured six AK-47 rifles, two G-3's, and other items of war.

Also in this province, on 23 June, we attacked and destroyed a train which was carrying one battalion of Frelimo soldiers, comprising over 300 men, to defend their position in Inhamainga which at present is [words indistinct]. Having suffered immense casualties in dead and wounded, the surviving Machel soldiers abandoned the train wreckage, fleeing in disarray, and throwing away war materiel which was captured by our forces. It includes three anti-aircraft batteries.

In Inhambane Province, on 16 June, our forces attacked Machel troops near Jangamo and three Frelimo men were killed. We also captured three AK-47 rifles. In Gaza Province, we ambushed and burned a Machel military truck on its way to Chibuto from Maqueze carrying Frelimo troops. Our forces, having killed 11 Frelimo, captured a number of AK-47 rifles, 2 RPG-7's, 1 pistol, and other war items.

[Word indistinct] Province, on 17 June, we attacked a Maputo position in (Changaio), 70 km to the north of Chibuto, during which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Representative Comments on Struggle
FL101639 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT
 10 Aug 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 10, CANA — SWAPO, through its stepped up liberation war, intends to raise the human and economic cost of South Africa's defiant hold on Namibia (South West Africa) so high that Pretoria will be forced to negotiate seriously for a withdrawal, a senior SWAPO official said here Tuesday.

"We intend to raise the cost of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, human and economic...that it will create the conditions for negotiations and withdrawal," SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) representative at the United Nations, Theo-Ben Guirab, told reporters here.

Guirab has been in Jamaica talking with government officials and generally seeking to strengthen SWAPO's support in its liberation struggle for Namibia against South Africa's white minority, racist government. South Africa continues to hold Namibia despite UN resolutions calling on it to quit and condemnation from most of the world.

The SWAPO official made it clear that the organisation was disappointed and dissatisfied with the progress made by the so-called Western Contact Group — the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany — in securing South Africa's compliance of UN Resolution 435 of 1978 setting out the guidelines for a transfer of power. "It is clear that the Contact Group has not done what it is supposed to do...it is well founded criticism," he said.

Guirab said that the failure of the Contact Group to put pressure on South Africa was because of their intent to protect huge investments by their transnationals in that racially divided country and in Namibia. But he felt that this was short-sighted and argued that the best thing the group could immediately do to increase the prospect of a negotiated settlement was to "make a collective declaration of intent" of firm action "not for altruistic reasons, but out of enlightened self-interest. The longer the war drags on the more their interests will be jeopardised," he said.

The SWAPO official stressed that even if South Africa refused to negotiate purposefully its occupation would eventually end through the pressure of the guerrilla war. "The need is to create the necessary conditions that will facilitate withdrawal," he said. "...The issues are very clear and SWAPO has no legal or political obstacles."

SWAPO, he said, placed no time frame on this kind of victory if South Africa continued to be intransigent about pulling out of Namibia, and was confident that Pretoria's military might could not prevail. "Take the Vietnamese, they did not win because they were more powerful or had more arms than the Americans, but in their struggle they created the conditions for a withdrawal by making the cost of staying high," Guirab said.

On U.S. and South Africa's attempt to link Pretoria's giving up of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the SWAPO official declared: "The presence of Cuban troops has nothing to do with Angola ...It is unrelated and extraneous to the matter."

He reminded that Cuban troops had been in Angola since 1975, three years before Resolution 435 was passed at the UN. "The resolution said nothing about Angola and Cuban troops, but sets the steps to be taken towards Namibia's independence," he declared.

SWAZILAND

OBSERVER: Meeting Called To Oppose New Regent
MB120648 Mbabane The Swazi Observer in English 12 Aug 83
 pp 1,7

[Text] The queen regent, Inkhosikati Dzeliwe, and members of the royal family, yesterday summoned the Swazi nation to assemble at Lobamba tomorrow. Queen Regent Dzeliwe was appointed by the late King Sobhuza II. A spokesman of the royal family, Prince Gabheni, said: "This meeting will mainly explain to the nation how the queen regent (Inkhosikati) has been unconstitutionally ousted as the head of state." The meeting is expected to be addressed by Queen Mother Dzeliwe.

Senior members of the royal family held an emergency meeting on Wednesday and declared the revocation of the Queen Regent Dzeliwe's position as "null and void and unconstitutional." This followed a government gazette issued on Tuesday this week announcing the replacement of the Queen Mother Dzeliwe as head of state. The Inkosikati Ntombi was appointed queen regent of Swaziland on Tuesday, the gazette said.

The gazette titled: "Assumption of Regency by the Indlovukazi Notice" was signed by Prince Sozisa, the authorised person. The gazette stated: "Consequent upon the assumption of office of Indlovukazi by Ntombi it is hereby declared that the said Ntombi has with immediate effect, assumed the office of regent."

Senior members of the royal family held an emergency meeting on Wednesday revoking the gazette. After the meeting they said: "The revocation of the queen's position is unconstitutional. The fact that the one (Prince Sozisa) who signed the gazette had no power of the attorney-general makes the whole thing nonsensical. This power to sign the gazette had to be given to him by the queen regent to act on her behalf. This, however, did not happen and therefore, was not in line with the king's decree issued last year."

Premier Denies OBSERVER Report

**MB121234 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1133 GMT
12 Aug 83**

["Urgent notice" read by Prime Minister Bhekimpi — live or recorded]

[Text] My fellow countrymen: I have been sent by the Elders of the Nation, having been duly advised by the Likoqo, that I should inform the nation of the following.

[Bhekimpi switches to English, with Siswati translation following passage by passage] The statement appearing in *The Swazi Observer* of today, 12 August 1983, to the effect that the nation has been summoned to Esibayeni [the royal cattle byre] at Lobamba tomorrow is not true, misleading, and illegal. The nation is advised to ignore any instruction to the nation that does not emanate from the office of the authorized person.

My dear fellow countrymen: I must emphasize that the provision of legal notice, Notices No 58 and 59 appearing in the extraordinary gazette of Tuesday, 9 August 1983, remain in full force and effect. Therefore, anybody attempting to circumvent these provisions is in breach of the laws of Swaziland.

[Bhekimpi switches back to Siswati] Finally, let me reemphasize that these Notices No 58 and 59 that appeared in the government gazette Tuesday this week, 9 August 1983, are very operational and clear and are within the provisions of the laws of the country. If anyone attempts to subvert these two laws, he or she will be breaking the laws of Swaziland. Hail, Your Majesty.

ZAMBIA**Reportage on Mozambique Foreign Minister Visit****Official Talks Continue**

**MB092134 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
9 Aug 83**

[Text] Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba has called for increased cooperation between the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and Frelimo of Mozambique to ensure that agreements reached between the two parties are fulfilled. Mr Mulemba at the same time called for the integration of the two countries' security systems to repel attacks from racist South Africa.

Mr Mulemba made the call at Freedom House, in Lusaka, where there will be still holding of official talks with the Frelimo delegation, led by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. [sentence as heard] The Mozambican foreign minister, who is leading a 10-man delegation, praised the UNIP for its success in developing the country, and added that his delegation was impressed with the motivation shown by Zambians in developing their country.

Banquet Held

**MB101629 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
10 Aug 83**

[Text] Central Committee member Elijah Mudenda said the party is confident that through the existing cooperation in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] and the joint permanent commission for technical and economic cooperation, Zambia and Mozambique will strengthen cooperation for the benefit of the two peoples. He also said that the further the two countries strengthen their economic cooperation, the greater the resistance they shall have against the forces of exploitative international capital.

Mr Mudenda, who is also chairman of the economic and political committee of the central committee, said this at a dinner held at [word indistinct] in Lusaka in honor of the Frelimo delegation, led by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. Mr Chissano, who is leading a 10-men delegation, said that the people of Mozambique have been flamed to emulate Zambia's successes, but, have not reached the stage of Zambia's economic development because it is a young state.

Meeting With UNIP Official

**MB091159 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
9 Aug 83**

[Text] A member of the Central Committee has reaffirmed Zambia's commitment to the policy of decentralization as a tool towards the transfer of power to the people. Mr Elijah Mudenda said that the party had achieved a great deal in the process of political decentralization of power. Mr Mudenda was speaking at Ndola urban district council chambers at the end of 2-hour long talks with the visiting Frelimo delegation from Mozambique led by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Now, he said, there was a new commitment towards the decentralization of economic power to ensure participation of the masses in the improvement of their lives. He said there was a great deal in common between UNIP [United National Independence Party] and Frelimo because the two parties had been working together for a long time, including Mozambique's fight for independence.

In reply, Mr Chissano said the two parties were the greatest tools in their respective countries, which must fight the obstacles to development. He said there was a need for meetings of this nature, so as to further cement and consolidate the cooperation and solidarity of the two peoples.

Earlier, member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt, Mr Alex Shapi, said interinstitutional relations within the country, as well as relations between Zambia and Mozambique, must involve people at the grassroots level in order to be practical. Mr Shapi said both parties were striving towards this goal and looked forward to the strengthening of relations not only at the highest levels, but also at the lowest levels.

ZIMBABWE

President Addresses Heroes Day Gathering

*MB111435 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
11 Aug 83*

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says new battle lines are drawn in Zimbabwe and a total mobilization of all resources is required. In a speech to commemorate Heroes Day at Heroes Acre today, Comrade Banana said the victors and the vanquished must now join hands in a new battle against poverty, ignorance, and disease. He said Zimbabwe's new heroes will be made in the peasant villages, the heroes of an agrarian revolution, who will be made out of a system of education with production, and will be the protagonists of an equitable economic system.

The president said the government, on its part, has enunciated national objectives for social and economic transformation which require unity in the common cause, and resolve to work shoulder to shoulder as one nation under one flag.

Comrade Banana urged Zimbabweans not to lose sight of the suffering around them, of those still under the yoke of political oppression, economic deprivation, and social injustice. He added that Zimbabwe's independence cannot be complete until every centimeter of the African soil has been totally liberated.

The president said Heroes Acre stands as a perpetual symbol of the sacred love and dedicated service of men and women of impeccable courage. Heroes Acre also symbolizes the death of a settler system of negation and deprivation. The president said Zimbabwean heroes answered the call of national duty and made the supreme sacrifice of giving up their lives. Comrade Banana added that theirs was love that transcended the superficial barriers of race, tribe, and class distinction. They loved their country more than themselves.

Speaking in the same occasion, the acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, called on Zimbabweans to rededicate themselves to the protection of the country's independence, for which thousands of Zimbabweans died. Comrade Muzenda said the protection and consolidation of the country's sovereignty should be full-time duty for every citizen. He declared that those who died during the liberation struggle did not do so in vain, for there cannot be a return to the settler regime days. On all those Zimbabweans who died during the war and who cannot be accounted for, the acting prime minister said a statue of the unknown soldier has been erected in their memory.

Minister Says ZANU-ZAPU Unity Talks 'Fading'

*MB101104 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
10 Aug 83*

[Text] The minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, says unity talks between ZANU-PF and ZAPU are gradually fading because of the unrealistic attitude adopted by ZAPU. He said in an interview that progress has not been made because of ZAPU's refusal to come to grips with reality. Comrade Zvobgo said ZAPU finds it hard to accept that ZANU-PF was accepted by the majority of the people in this country and in the event of a merger, ZANU-PF would play a leading role in the affairs of the country.

Trade Agreement With Yugoslavia Takes Effect

*MB081732 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
8 Aug 83*

[Text] Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia have granted each other most favored nation status in a new agreement on trade and economic cooperation which came into effect at the beginning of this month. The 5-year agreement, which may be renewed for 1 year periods, was actually signed in April 1981.

DPRK Engineers To Assist in Water Development

*MB091210 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
9 Aug 83*

[Text] Several engineers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK, are in Zimbabwe to assist in developing water resources during the next 3 years. The civil engineers, comprising a soil specialist, a research officer, and two hydrogeologists, were met in Harare this morning by the minister of water resources and development, Comrade Cephas Msipa.

Speaking at the occasion Comrade Msipa noted that no significant development can take place without water. Comrade Msipa said the engineers are in Zimbabwe at the right time, when the government is striving to exploit all possible water resources. In reply, the leader of the civil engineers, Comrade (Kim Jung-sun), said the Pyongyang government is committed to assisting in the development of Zimbabwe, a nation which is determined to establish a socialist state and eliminate all forms of oppression.